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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOL. XXV

INDEX

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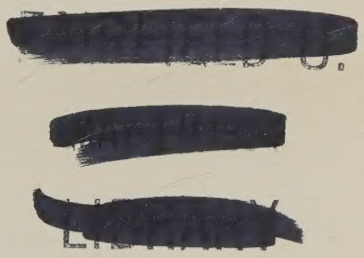

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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

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The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list[1] may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

[1] To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55–79).

GLOSSARY

Ābkāri. Excise of liquors and drugs.

Adad. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus.*

Agar. A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha.*

Agrahāra. A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.

Āhar. A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Āhu. Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.

Ain. A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa.*

Āīn-i-Akbarī. A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.

Ajlāf. Low-class Muhammadans.

Akunwun. A subordinate revenue official, Burma.

Āl. A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).

Alsī. Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum.*

Āman. The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.

Ambādi. Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.

Āmil. A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).

Anicut. A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).

Anjan. A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata.*

Arhar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.

Aruga. Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Assets. *See* Net Assets.

Āus. The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.

Avare. A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab.*

Avatār. An incarnation of Vishnu.

Bābar. A grass used for making paper.

Babūl, bābul. A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica.*

Bāfta. Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico; now used for silk fabrics.

Baghla. A native boat.

Bairāgi. A Hindu religious mendicant.

Baisurai, baisurī. A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata.*

Bājra. The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. cambu, Madras.

Band. A dam or embankment.

Bāndh. A dam.

Bāne. An open glade, Mysore.

Bāngar. Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.

Banteng. *See* Tsine.

Banti. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum.*

Banyan. A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica.*

Bāo. Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Bārahdarī. A summer-house; lit. 'having twelve doors.'

Bārasingha. The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).

Bastī. (1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.

Batta. Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).

Bāvto. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum.*

Bāzār. (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

Beheda, behera. A tree, *Terminalia belerica.*

Ber. A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba.*

Bewar. Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhūm, North-Eastern India.

Bhadoi. Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.

Bhaiyāchārā. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Bhang. The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).

Bhanwar. Light sandy soil; syn. bhūr.

Bharal. A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).

Bhūm. A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160; xxi, p. 148).

Bhūmiā. The holder of a bhūm tenure.

Bhūmiāt. (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).

Bhūr. Light sandy soil.

Bhūsa. Chaff, for fodder.

Bidri. A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.

Bīgha. A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.

Bīl. Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.

Black cotton soil. A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.

Board of Revenue. The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).

Bobabaing. Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.

Bolī. Form of speech, or dialect.

Bor. A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba.*

Boro. Summer rice, Bengal.

Boyā. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare.*

Brinjāl. A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.

Bunder, bandar. A harbour or port.

Burhel. *See* Bharal.

Cadjān. Palm leaves, used for thatch.

Cambu. Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.

Chabūtra. A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

Chādar. A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.

Chaitya. An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).

Chakla. (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.

Chālīsa. Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783–4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.

Chalka. A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).

Chambeli. Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

Champak. A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca.*

Chapari. Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Chapāti. A cake of unleavened bread.

Chaprāsi. An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawāla, Bombay; peon, Madras.

Char. Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Charas. The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Chattram. A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.

Chaudhri. Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

Chaukīdār. The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).

Chaung. A stream, Burma.

Chaunkhar. A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.

Chauth. The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.

Chela. A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

Chena. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. vari, Bombay.

Chhāoni. A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

Chhatrī. A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.

Chhiūl. *See* Dhāk.

Chief Commissioner. The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).

Chikan. Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).

Chikor. A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).

China. A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.

Chinār. A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.

Chinkāra. The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).

Chīr. A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.

Chironjī. A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.

Chītal. The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).

Cholam. Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*; syn. jowār.

Cholī. A kind of short bodice worn by women.

Chunam, chūnā. Lime plaster.

Circle. The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv. p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).

Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. *See* Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or **dāo.** A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. *See* Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

Dargāh. A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.

Dari. A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

Dārogha. The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.

Darwān. A door-keeper.

Darwāza. A gateway.

Debottar. Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

Deodār. A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.

Deputy Commissioner. The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

Deputy Magistrate and Collector. A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).

Desāi. A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Desh. (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.

Deshmukh. A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Deva. A deity.

Dhāk. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiūl, Central India.

Dharmsāla. A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

Dhatūra. A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.

Dhāvda, dhāora. A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.

Dhenklī. Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

Dhotī. The loincloth worn by men.

Diāra. Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.

Dighī. A tank, Bengal.

District. The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).

Division. (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Dīwān. The chief minister in a Native State.

Dīwāni. Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dūn. A valley, Northern India.

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or **in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. *See* Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farmān. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrūn. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddī. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauda. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

Gayāl. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.

Ghariyāl. The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).

Ghāt. (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.

Ghātwāl. A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).

Ghī. Clarified butter.

Gingelly. An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.

Golā. A warehouse or storehouse.

Gopuram. A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).

Gorait. A village watchman, Northern India.

Goral. *See* Gural.

Gorāt. Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.

Gosāin, goswāmī. A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'

Gosha. Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.

Gotra. An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'

Gram. A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.

Guaranteed. (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).

Gur. Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

Gural. A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).

Gurjan. A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.

Guru. (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

Hakīm. A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457–8).

Halālkhor. A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'

Hāli. Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.

Hamsāya. A neighbour.

Hāmūn. An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
Hangal. The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
Hāor. A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
Harik. Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
Hemādpanti. An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
Hilsa. A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha.*
Hiver. A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
Hobli. A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
Hti. An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
Hukka. The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'

Īdgāh. An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
Ijāra. Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
Ikra. A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum.*
Ilāka. Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
Imti. The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica.*
In or eng. A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.*
Inām. Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras *see* xvi, p. 324.)
Indaing. Undulating upland country, Burma.
Inundation Canal. A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
Istimrāri. Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).

Jaggery, jāgri. Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
Jāgīr. An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
Jagnī. An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera.*
Jakhanāchārya. A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
Jāmbul, jāmun. A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana.*
Jand. A tree, *Prosopis spicigera.*
Janmam. A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. *See* Sāmbar.

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadār. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. *See* Sānwān.

Jhīl. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bīl, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. *See* Jowār.

Jotdār. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).

Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. *See* Kamāsdār.

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare.*

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida.*

Kangar. A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.

Kankar. Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).

Kāns. A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.

Kānungo. A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).

Karait. A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).

Karanj. A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.

Kārbhāri. A manager.

Kārdār. A native official, especially in the Punjab.

Karewa. Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).

Kārez. Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).

Kārkun. A clerk or writer, Bombay.

Karma. The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.

Karnam. A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.

Karvand. A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.

Katīl. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.

Kaukkyi. Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.

Kāzī. Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

Keora. The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.

Khādar. Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.

Khair. A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.

Khāl. A water-channel, Bengal.

Khalāsi. A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.

Khālsa. Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).

Kharāb. A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

Khāri. An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

Kharīf. The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

Khārua. A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

Khās. Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

Khāsadār. Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

Khas-khas. A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.

Khedda, khedā. A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

Khesāri. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

Khilat. A robe of honour.

Khulāt. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.

Khutba. The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

Kiāri. Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

Kīkar. A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.

Kiladār. The commandant of a fort (kila).

Kincob, kamkhwāb. Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

Kodāli. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

Kodon. A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

Koh. Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

Korra. A small millet, *Setaria italica*.

Kos. A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kothi. A large house.

Kotwāl. The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

Kotwālī. The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

Kulith. *See* Kulthi.

Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*; syn. khulāt.

Kumri. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutkī. A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).

Langūr. A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquāt. A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungī. (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. *See* Mūng.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkari. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

Mahseer, mahāsir. A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').

Mahuā. A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

Maidān. An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.

Major works. Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).

Mājūm, properly **mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.

Maktab. An elementary Muhammadan school.

Mālguzār (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).

Mālikāna. The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.

Māmlatdār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Māmūti. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.

Mandal. A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.

Mandap or **mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

Manduā. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.

Mansabdār. An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.

Mantapam. *See* Mandap.

Mārkhor. A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).

Maruā. A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.

Masab. Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).

Mash. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.

Masjid. A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

Masnad. Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.

Masūr. A pulse, *Ervum Lens.*

Math. A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.

Maulvi. A person learned in Muhammadan law.

Mauza. (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

(2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).

Mauzadār. An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).

Mauzawār. Organization by villages.

Māyā. Sanskrit term for delusion.

Mayin. Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.

Mediatized. A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).

Mehwāsi. A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).

Mela. A religious festival or fair.

Mihrāb. The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

Mimbar. Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

Minār. A pillar or tower.

Minor works. Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).

Misl. A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.

Mithan. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier ; syn. gayāl.

Mohtarfa. A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.

Monsoon. Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).

Moth. A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.

Muāfi. Land held free of revenue.

Mufassal. The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).

Mufti. An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.

Mugā. A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.

Muhurtam. An auspicious moment.

Mukaddam. A representative or headman.

Mukhtār (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Mukhtiārkār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial ; syn. tahsīldār.

Multāni mitti. Fuller's earth.

Mūng, mūg. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus* ; syn. mag, Gujarāt.

Muni. An inspired saint, Hindu.

Mūnj. A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifī. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nād. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.

Nīlgai. An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).

Nīm. A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nīrganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv,p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*: syn. ambādi, Western India.

Pattīdārī. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. *See* Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pīpal. A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (*See* especially ix, p. 43.)

Pīr. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or **podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

Pongyi. A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postīn. A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

Prānt. An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

Prayāg. The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

Presidency. A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

Protected. Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

Province. One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

Pūjā. Worship, Hindu.

Pundit. *See* Pandit.

Purāna. Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

Purohit(a). A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

Pwe. An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

Pyingado. A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis.*

Pyinma. A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae.*

Qāzī. *See* Kāzī.

Rabī. The harvest reaped in the spring.

Rāgi. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

Rahar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

Rājā. A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

Ramelī. An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica.*

Rānā. A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

Rānī. The wife or widow of a Rājā.

Rāo. A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

Rauza. (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

Ravine deer. An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti.*

Reddi. A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.

Regar. Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

Regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

Reh. Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

Reserved. Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

Rohu. A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita.*

Rūsa. A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus.*

Ryotwāri. The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).

Sabai. A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium.*

Sadābart. (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.

Sadr. Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

Sagun. Teak, *Tectona grandis.*

Sāil. Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.

Sajje. Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.

Sajjī. An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

Sakhwā. *See* Sāl.

Sāl. A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta.*

Salai. A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera.*

Sāli. Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

Salīm Shāhi. A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

Sālutri. A veterinary assistant.

Sāmān. *See* Sānwān.

Samasthān. A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

Sāmbar. A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.

San. Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea.*

Sanad. A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

Sandhyā. Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

Sane. Rich black soil, Burma.

Sangam. The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.

Sānwān. A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.

Sarāi. A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.

Sāras. A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).

Sardeshmukhi. A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).

Sarf-i-khās. Privy purse.

Sarguja. An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica.*

Sārī. A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).

Sarkār. (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

Sarson. Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris.*

Satī. Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Saundad. A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa.*

Sāva. *See* Sānwān.

Sāve. *See* Sānwān.

Sawbwa. A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

Sāyar. A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.

Semal or **cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum.*

Serow, sarau. A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).

Settlement. (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).

Shahna. A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.

Shānbhog. A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.

Shāstras. The religious law-books of the Hindus.

Shatranji. A chequered cotton rug.

Shaw. A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*

Shikakai. A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna.*

Shīsham or **sissū.** A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo.*

Shola. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nīlgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).

Shrotriem. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.

Sikhara. The spire of a Hindu temple.

Silladār. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).

Simul. *See* Semal.

Singhāra. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa.*

Siris. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima.*

Sīsī. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).

Sissū. *See* Shīsham.

Sītalpātī. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum.*

Smārta. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.

Sola. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera.*

Sowār. A mounted soldier or constable.

Spring level. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.

Srāddha. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.

Station. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.

Sthamba. A pillar.

Stūpa or **tope.** A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

Sūbah. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.

Sūbahdār. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).

Subdivision. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).

Sundri. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis.*

Sūp. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.

Superintendent. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsī. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sais. A groom.

Tābi. The hot-season crop.

Tābūt. *See* Tāzia.

Tahsīl. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

Tahsīldār. The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlatdār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo-ok, Burma; mukhtiārkār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsīli. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.

Takāvi. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai, Bombay.

Tal. A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras.

Talātī. A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or **talao.** A lake or tank.

Tāli. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

Taluk, taluka. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal *see* vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.

Talukdār. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay *see* v, p. 104; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

Tānka. A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).

Tarai. A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.

Tāri. The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.

Tarvar. A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.

Tasar. Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

Taungya. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).

Taze. Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.

Tāzia. Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.

Teak. A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.

Telegraphic transfers. *See* Council bills.

Tendu. A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.

Teri. Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).

Thagī. Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

Thākur. (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.

Thakurāt. A petty chiefship, Central India.

Thamin. The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).

Thāna. A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.

Thanatpet. The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).

Thār. A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).

Thathameda. A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

Thitsī. An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

Thugyi. A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

Tīka. (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

Tīkhur. Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia.*

Til. An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

Tindal, tandel. A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

Tinsā. A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides.*

Tiurā. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus.*

Tivas, tiwas. A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis.*

Tol. A Sanskrit school.

Tola. A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Torana. An architectural gateway.

Town. In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

Township. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

Tsine. Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

Tuar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

Tun. A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona.*

Tur or **tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.

Udid. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.

Unclassed. Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

Union. *See* Village Union.

Unit. A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 *note*).

Urad, urd. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.

Uriāl. A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).

Usar. Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

Vahivātdār. Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsīldār.

Vaid or **baidya,** Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakīl. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.
Vari. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.
Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.
Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.
Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam *see* vi, p. 37).
Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316–7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).
Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.
Viss. A weight used in Southern India (=3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (=3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
Wālar or **wālra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.
Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.
Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.
Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).
Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.
Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.
Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.
Yoma. A hill range, Burma.
Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).
Zamīndār. A landholder. *See* also next article.
Zamīndāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras *see* xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).
Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.
Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.
Zila. A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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Assia, range of hills in Cuttack District, Bengal, vi. 121.

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Ballia, District in United Provinces, vi. 250-257; physical aspects, 250-151; history, 251-252; population, 252-253; agriculture, 253-254; trade and communications, 254-255; administration, 255-257; police, 256; education, 256-257; medical, 257; high density of population, i. 454.

Balliā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 257.
Balliā, town in United Provinces, vi. 257–258.
Balligamve. *See* Belgāmi.
Balligudā, subdivision in Ganjām District, Madras, vi. 258.
Balligudā, *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, vi. 258.
Bally, town in Howrah District, Bengal, with manufacturing industries, vi. 258.
Bally Khāl, navigable channel in Howrah District, Bengal, xiii. 211.
Ballygunge, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
Balmer, town in Rājputāna. *See* Barmer.
Balmudiā, name of Dal Khonds in Orissa States, xv. 281.
Baloch or Baluchī, Erānian language, i. 353–354, 395; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287–288; Bombay, viii. 300; Chāgai, x. 117; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Khairpur State, xv. 212; Khārān, xv. 248; Las Bela, xvi. 146; Makrān, xvii. 48; Punjab, xx. 286; Sarawān, xxii. 99; Sibi, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 279.
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Balodā Bāzār, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vi. 259.
Bālotra, town in Rājputāna, vi. 259.
Balrām Dās, town of Balrāmpur founded by, vi. 260.
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Balrām Deo, rule in part of Patnā State, xx. 71.
Balrāmpur, largest *talukdāri* estate in Oudh, vi. 259–260; loyalty of Rājā Drigbijai Singh during the Mutiny, vi. 260.
Balrāmpur, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, vi. 260, 261.
Balrāmpur Hospital, Lucknow, xvi. 188, 197, xxiv. 255.
Balsam, in Malay Peninsula, i. 206.
Balsān, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vi. 261.
Balthasar Bourbon, son of Salvador Bourbon, minister to Wazīr Muhammad of Bhopāl, treaty with British signed by (1818), xiii. 324.
Bālti, language of Tibetan group, i. 390.
Baltis, tribe in Baltistān, vi. 262; invasions of Ladākh, xvi. 90.
Baltistān, Himālayan tract in Kashmīr, vi. 261–265; physical aspects, 261–262; history, 262–263; population, 262–263; agriculture, 263–264; trade and communications, 264; administration, 265.
Bālu Miā, Sīdī, rule in Sachīn State, xxi. 345.
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Balūn, cantonment in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vi. 343.

Bālurghāt, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 343.

Bālurghāt, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 343.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares (1739–64, 1765–70), vii. 180–181, 188; invasion of Bengal (1763), vii. 180; Chakiā granted to, vii. 188; Fazl Alī expelled from Ghāzīpur, xii. 224; Mīrzapur acquired, xvii. 368; fort built at Rāmnagar, xxi. 180.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, xxi. 242–243.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Rāghugarh, xxi. 34; Maksudangarh granted to Budh Singh by (1776), xvii. 52.

Balwant Singh, claimant to throne of Alwar, v. 258–259; rule in Tijāra, xxiii. 358.

Balwant Singh, Mahārājā of Bharatpur (1835–53), viii. 78.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Awa, vi. 153.

Balwant Singh, native soldier, held Girishk for the British (1842), xii. 247.

Balzai, clan in Swāt, xxiii. 186.

Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.

Bāmanbore, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.

Bāmanghāti, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 343.

Bāmanwās, head-quarters of *tahsīl* in Rājputāna, vi. 343.

Bambā, tribe in Kashmīr, xv. 94, 101; in Pakhli, xix. 319.

Bamboo baskets. *See* Baskets.

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Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.

Bāmiān, remains of mediaeval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.

Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.

Bammera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.

Bāmniawās. *See* Bāmanwās.

Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343–345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.

Bāmun, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.

Bān Rājā, giant, Devīkot the fortress of, in Dināipur, xi. 276.

Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.

Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18–19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambarī*, ii. 241.

Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.

Banājī Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.

Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tumkūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198–199, 222.

Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.

Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.

Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.

Banāras. *See* Benares.

Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345–346.

Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.

Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.

Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.

Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346.

Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346–347.

Banbīr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.

Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.

Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.

Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzīd Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.

Bāndā, District in United Provinces, vi 347–356; physical aspects, 347–348; history, 348–349; population, 349–350; agriculture, 350–353; forests, 352; trade and communications, 353; famine, 353–354; administration, 354–356; education, 356; medical, 356.

Bāndā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 356.

Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356–357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.

Bandā, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.

Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.

Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.

Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvari District, Madras, vi. 357.

Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

Bandar (='harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357–538.
Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
Bandaullah Khān, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
Bandhalgotīs, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bandalike.
Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358–359.
Bāndia Beli, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Band-i-Baiān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359–360.
Banduk. *See* Bāndia Beli.
Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
Banera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
Bāneshwar, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.
Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194–195.
Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360–361.
Bangabāsī College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Banga-bhāshā ō Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Dīnēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
Banga-darsān, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361–367; physical aspects, 361–362; history, 362–363; population, 363–364; agriculture, 364–365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365–366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
Bangalore, *tāluk* in Mysore, vi. 367–368.
Bangalore, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368–371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
Banganapalle, State in Madras, vi. 371–378; physical aspects, 371–372; history, 372–374; population, 374; agriculture, 374–375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376–378.
Bāngangā, river of Northern India, vi. 378–379.
Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
Pāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379–380.
Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
Bāngar, breed of cattle in Hardoī District, xiii. 47.
Bāngarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
Bāngarū, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tahsīl*, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342–343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
Bangles, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182.
Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
Coco-nut shells, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
Glass, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325–326; Central Provinces, x. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Dhārwār, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Mārahra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasīrābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
Ivory, manufactured in Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.

Shell, manufactured in Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.

Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jīnd State, xiv. 170.

Bangulzai, division of the Brāhuis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Bāni, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.

Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.

Baniās (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Alīgarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Bastī, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25–26, 57, 96; Chhaprauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.

Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjīra, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360–361; Konkan, xv. 395.

Bāniyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.

Baniyās, trading caste. *See* Baniās.

Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246–247.

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Bānka, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 380–381.

Bānka, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 381.

Bānkā Ishrī Singh, Dīwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.

Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.

Bankāpur, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, vi. 381.

Bankāpur, ancient town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, vi. 381–382.

Bānkībāzār, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.

Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838–94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 433.

Bankipore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382.

Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382–383.

Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
Banku Rai, Bānkurā called after, vi. 391.
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Bānkurā, subdivision in Bengal, vi. 390–391.
Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
Banmauk, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, vi. 391.
Bānnagar, Devīkot in Dinājpur legendary citadel of, xi. 275.
Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xxi. 69.
Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevelly under (*c.* 1799), xxiii. 365.
Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.
Banni Singh, Mahārao Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824–57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
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Bannu, or Edwardesābād, town and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
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Bannūr, town in Mysore, vi. 402–403.
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Bānsāh, in Gujarāt, capture of, by Dāmājī Gaikwār, vii. 33.
Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
Bānsda, State in Surat Agency, Bombay, vi. 403–405.
Bānsda, chief town of State in Bombay, vi. 405.
Bānsdīh, *tahsīl* in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
Bānsdīh, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
Bānsgaon, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405–406.
Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bansgawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
Bānsī, *tahsīl* in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
Bānsror, estate in Rājputāna. *See* Bhainsrorgarh.
Bānswāda, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, vi. 407.
Bānswāra, State in Rājputāna, vi. 407–413; physical aspects, 407–408; history, 408–409; population, 409–410; agriculture, 410; forests, 410; trade and communications, 411; famine, 411; administration, 411–413; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
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Bāntva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413, xv. 169.
Bāntva, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413.
Bāntva-Mānāvadar. *See* Mānāvadar.
Bānu, Akra, in Bannu, traditionally held by, as apanage, v. 190.
Banūr, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 413–414.
Banūr, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 414.
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Baoli, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

Baonī, *sanad* State in Central India, vi. 414–415.
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Bāpanattam, village in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 415–416.
Bāpatla, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
Bāpatla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
Bappairāo, historical poem in Prākrit by, ii. 268.
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Bāpu Sindhia, ravaged Ratlām State, xxi. 241; Agar overrun and devastated by (1801), v. 70.
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Bāra Bankī, town in United Provinces, vi. 424.
Bara Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
Bārā Khambha, building at Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
Bārā Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
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Bārā Sādāt, Shiah organization of Saiyids in Karnāl, xv. 51.
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Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
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Bāragharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
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Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
Barākar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 426; coal and iron works, iii. 133, 146, iv. 317–318, vii. 265.
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Bāramahāl, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, vi. 427.
Bārāmati, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
Barāmbā, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 427–428.
Bāramūla, town in Kashmīr, vi. 428.
Bāran, town with railway junction, in Rājputāna, vi. 428.
Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
Baran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
Bārān Lak, pass in Pab Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

Baranagar, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
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Bārappa, founded a subordinate dynasty in Southern Gujarāt, viii. 282.
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Bārāsat, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 430.
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Bargarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
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Bāri, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
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Barī Sādri, town in Rājputāna, vii. 18–19.
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Barpeta, subdivision in Kāmrūp District, Assam, vii. 84–85.
Barpeta, town in Kāmrūp District, Assam, vii. 85.
Barr, Sir David, Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1894–1900), ix. 376.
Barr High School, Jaorā State, xiv. 65.
Barrackpore, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vii. 85–86.
Barrackpore, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, suburban residence of Viceroy, vii. 86–87; Mutiny in 1824 and 1857, 86.
Barren Island, island in the Andaman Sea. *See* Andaman Islands.
Barros, de, quoted concerning Sātgaon, xxii. 129.
Barsāna, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, vii. 87–88.
Bārsi, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, vii. 88.
Bārsi, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with trade in cotton, vii. 88.
Bārsi Light Railway, iii. 371, 415.
Bārsi Tākli, town in Akola District, Berār, vii. 88.
Bārsoi, village in Purnea District, Bengal, vii. 88–89.
Bartolomeo, Fra Paolo, Kolachel referred to by, xv. 368.
Barton Female Training College, Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 75.
Barui, festival held at Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.
Bāruipur, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 89.
Baruis, betel-leaf growers, in Baruipur, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 89; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Bārul, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vii. 89.
Barūr, town in Berār. *See* Warud.
Barūr tank, Madras, iii. 332, 339.
Bāruva, port in Ganjam District, Madras, vii. 89.
Barwā Sāgar, town in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, vii. 93.
Barwāha, town in Central India, vii. 89–90.
Barwaik, sect of Rājputs in Chānda, i. 320–321.
Barwālās, village watchmen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Barwānī State, guaranteed chiefship in Central India, vii. 90–92.
Barwānī, capital of State in Central India, vii. 93.
Barwārs, criminal tribe, in Gondā, xii. 314.
Baryām, intendancy of waste country south-west of Delhi granted to, xx. 133; killed (1560), xx. 133.
Basālat Jang, brother of Nizam Alī, rule at Adoni, v. 25; tomb at Adoni, v. 25; Bellary tributary to, vii. 175; Guntūr held by, x. 336, xii. 390; Kolār held by, xv. 371; threatened Nellore (1760), xix. 10.
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xviii. 352; Nimār, xix. 107; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Orchhā, xix. 242; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 413; Poona, xx. 166, 175; Rājmahāl Hills, xxi. 77; Ratlām, xxi. 241; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Surat, xxiii. 152; United Provinces, xxiv. 141; Wardhā, xxiv. 371.

Basant Bāgh, *ghāt* at Srīnagar city, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.

Basant Panchmi, feast held in the Punjab, xx. 294.

Basant Rai, Alīgarh said to have been founded by (1644), v. 208.

Basant Rai, of Palāmau (1784), xix. 338.

Basanti pūjā, festival held at Kāmākhya, Kāmrūp, xiv. 325.

Basantia, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vii. 93.

Basantpur, village in Purnea District, Bengal, vii. 93.

Basappa, New Hubli built by (1727), xiii. 222.

Basappa, temple of, at Shiggaon, Dhārwār, xxii. 275.

Basappa Lingaswāmi, *gurū*, life at Kottūru, xvi. 7; tomb at Kottūru, xvi. 7.

Basārh, village with ancient remains in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, vii. 94.

Basava, prime minister of the Kalachuri king Bijjala (*c.* 1150); founder of the Lingāyat sect, i. 422, vi. 183, xi. 307, xviii. 201–202; resided at Kalyāni, xiv. 324; resided at Sangameshwar, xxii. 50; shrine at Ulvi, xxiv. 116.

Basavāpatna, deserted town in Shimoga District, Mysore, vii. 94.

Basavrājdurg, island off Haldipur, North Kanara, xiii. 10; lighthouse near, xvi. 23.

Bās Deo, Kushan king, xxiv. 148.

Bās Deo, Bareilly city founded by (1527), vii. 4, 13.

Bās Deo, chief of Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xx. 28.

Bāsdeo, Kālpī founded by (fourth century), xiv. 318.

Basel German Evangelical or Lutheran Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Baseshwar, temple and shrine in Bāgevādi valley, Bijāpur, vi. 183.

Basevi, Captain, R.E., pendulum operations, iv. 489.

Bashahr, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vii. 94–95.

Bashgalī, Kāfir dialect, i. 356.

Bashkārī, language spoken in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165.

Bashkārs, tribe in Dīr, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 361.

Basi, *tahsīl* and town in Kalsia State, Punjab, vii. 95.

Basi, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vii. 95.

Basic rocks and dikes, in Bijāwar, viii. 188; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141.

Bāsim, District in Berār, vii. 95–103; physical aspects, 95–96; history, 96–97; population, 97–98; agriculture, 98–100; forests, 100; trade and communications, 100–101; famine, 101; administration, 101–103.

Bāsim, subdivision in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, *tāluk* in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, town in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103–104.

Basīrhat, subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.

Basīrhat, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.

Basīrhat-Baraset Railway, iii. 415.

Basket-making and basket work, in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Northern Arakan, v. 395; Bengal, vii. 269; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Chin Hills, x. 277; Lower Chindwin District, x. 234; Chittagong, x. 312; Cuttack, xi. 92; Damān, xi. 130; Dharampur, xi. 296; Gārhwal, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, xii. 179; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 263; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Manipur, xvii. 192; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Mylliem, Khāsi Hills, xviii. 148; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nicobars, xix. 76; Noākhāli, xix. 132–133; Nowgong, xix. 226; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Punjab, xx. 318; Purī, xx. 404; Rājpipla, xxi. 81; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Simla, xxii. 380; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282.

Basmal, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Basmal, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Bāsoda, mediatized chiefship in Central India, vii. 105–106.

Basors, village menials, in Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140.

Basrūr, village in South Kanara District, Madras, vii. 106.
Bassein, District in Lower Burma, vii. 106–117; physical aspects, 106–108; history, 108–109; population, 109–110; agriculture, 110; fisheries, 112; forests, 112; minerals, 112; trade and communications, 112–114; administration, 114–116.
Bassein, subdivision in Lower Burma, vii. 117.
Bassein, township in Lower Burma, vii. 117.
Bassein, town and port in Lower Burma, vii. 117–119.
Bassein, navigable river in Burma, one of the channels of the Irrawaddy, vii. 119.
Bassein geological system, i. 94, 95.
Bassein, *tāluka* in Thana District, Bombay, vii. 119.
Bassein, town in Thāna District, Bombay, former Portuguese settlement, vii. 120–121.
Bassein, Treaty of, between Peshwā and British (1802), ii. 443, 491, xiii. 337, xiv. 278, xx. 182, xxiv. 157.
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Bastī, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vii. 131–132.
Bastī, town in United Provinces, vii. 132.
Bastis, Jain temples in Southern Marāthā Country: Kavlapur, xv. 192; Lakshmeshwar, xvi. 131.
Basva Ling, Sonda chief (1697–1745), fort at Chitākul, North Kanara, supposed to have been built by, x. 289.
Baswa, town and *tahsīl* in Rājputāna, vii. 132.
Batāla, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 132–133.
Batāla, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 133; manufactures, ii. 215, 229.
Bātals, gipsies, in Kashmīr, xv. 104.
Batavia, foundation by the Dutch (1619), ii. 452.
Batesar, village in Agra District, United Provinces, vii. 133–134.
Bateswar cave, at Patharghāta, Bhāgalpur, xx. 29.
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Bāthudis, tribe in Keonjhar, xv. 202; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
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Battye, Captain W., expedition against Utman Khel (1878), xix. 209.

Battye, Major, surprised and killed by Gūjar dependents of the Akazai, viii. 252.

Batwāls, village watchmen, in Siālkot, xxii. 330.

Baud, State in Orissa, Bengal, vii. 134–135.

Baud, chief place of State in Bengal, vii. 135.

Baugh, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Bāgh.

Bauliāri, seaport in Bombay. *See* Bavliari.

Baura, village in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 135.

Bauri, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, i. 328; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Burdwān, ix. 94; Cāchār, ix. 252; Manbhūm, xvii. 115; Purī, xx. 402.

Bauriyās, criminal tribe, in Cawnpore, ix. 310; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87–88, 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patiāla State, xx. 46.

Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vii. 135–136.

Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.

Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapūr State, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bāvisi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bavliari, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.

Baw, State in Burma. *See* Maw.

Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.

Bawafan, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 86.

Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.

Bāwal, town in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.

Bāwangaja, hill near Barwānī, Central India, vii. 93.

Bāwariās, division of the Korkū tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403.

Bāwaris, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore District, xii. 93.

Bāwā-Vāla, Captain Grant kept prisoner by, on Gīr, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245.

Bawgyo, Northern Shan States, pagoda at, xxii. 235.

Bawlake, Karenni State, Burma, vii. 136.

Bawnin, State in Burma. *See* Mawnang.

Bawzaing, State in Burma. *See* Mawson.

Bax, John, Resident at Holkar's court (1834–40), ix. 376.

Baxa, military cantonment in Eastern Bengal. *See* Buxa.

Baxār, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Buxar.

Bay leaves, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 201; Māhārām, xvi. 435; Mālaisohmāt, xvii. 72; Maodon, xvii. 204; Nongstoin, xix. 136.

Bayalshīme, open country in Mysore State. *See* Maidān.

Bayānā, ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 137.

Bayārs, semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe, in Mirzāpur, xvii. 370.
Bāyazīd, king of Bengal (1572), vii. 216.
Bāyazīd, prince, defied by Ahmad Khān, Bhatti chief, viii. 92.
Bāyazīd, ruler of Mālwā. *See* Bāz Bahādur.
Bāyazīd Khān, founder of Kotla (1656), xvii. 86.
Bāyazīd Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1409), vii. 216.
Bayin Naung, king of Toungoo, Ava taken by (1554), vi. 151; invasions of Mergui (1548–69), xvii. 296; rule in Sittang Valley, xx. 86.
Bayley, C. S., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1900–5), ix. 376.
Bayley, Mr., Commissioner, Kurnool, scheme of field assessment prepared by, xvi. 43.
Bayley, Sir Steuart, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1887–90), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35.
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Bāz Bahādur, ruler of Mālwā (1554–64), ii. 380, 381; driven out of Central India by Akbar (1562), ix. 340; rule over Mālwā, xvii. 104; rule in Māndu, xvii. 172; palace at Māndu, ii. 187, xvii. 173; flight from Sārangpur to Delhi, xxii. 96; buried at Ujjain, xii. 96.
Bāz Bahādur, Chand Rājā, rule in Nainī Tāl (1638–78), xviii. 324–325; acknowledged Mughal emperor, xviii. 235; built temple at Bhīm Tāl, xviii. 325.
Bāzār, valley in North-West Frontier Province, vii. 138.
Bazars: Colonelganj, x. 375; Dharmkot, xi. 301; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 269; Faizābād, Afghānistān, xii. 49; Harduāganj, xiii. 51; Henzada, xiii. 112; Herāt, xiii. 114; Hyderābād, xiii. 310; Imphal, xiii. 330; Indore, xiii. 351; Jhenida, xiv. 163; Kyaukse, xvi. 78; Lashio, xvi. 150; Lālganj, xvi. 132; Lingsugwi, xvi. 166; Madakasīra, xvi. 226; Mahābaleshwar, xvi. 426; Malīkābād, xvii. 90; Mandalay, xvii. 144; Manikarchar, xvii. 182; Maymyo, xvii. 240; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Mehmadābād, xvii. 272; Meiktila, xvii. 288; Mogok, xvii. 382; Moram, xviii. 1; Muhammadābād, xviii. 16; Multān, xviii. 36; Myingyan, xviii. 134; Myitkyinā, xviii. 147; Nānder, xviii. 355; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333; Sendurjana, xxii. 164; Shikārpur, xxii. 276; Shillong, xxii. 281.
Bazīd, religious reformer in Dīr, xxiii. 184.
Bāzīd Khān, governor of Sirhind, Fateh Singh and Zoraāwar Singh bricked up alive by (1704), xxiii. 21; killed by Banda Bairāgi (1708), xxiii. 21.
Bea, tribe in the Andamans, v. 361.
Beadon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1862–7), vii. 220.
Beads, found among ruins at Gudivāda, Kistna, xii. 347; made at Karnāl, xv. 54; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Saugor, xxii. 143.
Bean, Captain, appointed first Political Agent in Shāl, Baluchistān (1839), xxi. 13.
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Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
Bhātbarsī Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Bhatinda, *tahsīl* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90–91.
Bhātkherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
Bhātkulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.
Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38–39; in Bhattiāna, viii. 91–92; Bīkaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112–113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91–92.
Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92–96; physical aspects, 92–93; history, 93–94; population, 94–95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95–96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
Bhausinghjī, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248–249.
Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104.
Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96–97.
Bhavāni, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97–98.
Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98–99.
Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahāwalpur.
Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
Bhawāni Kālu, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
Bhawānī Shāh, rule in Tehrī State (1859–72), xxiii. 270.
Bhawānī Singh, rule in Datiā State (1857), xi. 196.

Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchīpur State (1899), xv. 278.
Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (*c.* 1720), viii. 111.
Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālawār State (1899), xiv. 117.
Bhawānī temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.
Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
Bhawānigarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
Bhawānīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
Bhawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222.
Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhīls.
Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhīlsa.
Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
Bhera, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99–100.
Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
Bhīkhi, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100–101.
Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
Bhīl dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351–352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
Bhilālas, mixed Bhīl and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110–111. *See also* Bhīls.
Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187–1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
Bhilodia Chhatrasinghjī, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
Bhīls, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101–104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhīmkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380–382; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhīlālas.
Bhīlsa, district in Central India, viii. 104–105.
Bhīlsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105–107. *See also* Sānchī.
Bhīlwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
Bhīm, *chaorī* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khiljī, xii. 122.
Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

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Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412–413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739–84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778–1828), xxiv. 92.
Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793–1803), xiv. 186.
Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155–156.
Bhīm Singhjī, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107–108.
Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
Bhīma I, king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1022–63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296–297.
Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108–109.
Bhimavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
Bhīmkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
Bhimrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
Bhimsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surmā.
Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109–110.
Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
Bhīndar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110–111.
Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111–112.
Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112–117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112–113; population, 113–114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115–116; education, 116; medical, 116–117.
Bhīr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
Bhitarī, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57–58.
Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
Bhitrī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, viii. 117–118.
Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118–119.
Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
Bhiwāni, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119–120.
Bhoga Nandīsvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
Bhognīpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palāmau, xix. 339.
Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178–93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.
Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.
Bhoja, Paramāra king (*c.* A. D. 1010–50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010–53), xi. 293; Mālwā, xvii. 103.
Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
Bhojākherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.
Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4–5.
Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121–122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
Bhojpurī, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375–376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.
Bholath, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, viii. 122–123.
Bhomorāguri, place of archaeological interest in Assam. *See* Tezpur.
Bhongaon, *tahsīl* in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
Bhongaon, town in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
Bhongīr, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 123–124.
Bhongīr, town in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 124.
Bhonslas, family name of the Marāthā chiefs of Nāgpur, ii. 443, 444, 491, 495; in Berār, vii. 270; Chhindwāra, x. 206–207; Kherlā passed to (middle of eighteenth century), viii. 8; lapse of dominions to the British (1854), xi. 208; Marāthā *Sūbahs* of Saugor displaced by, in Narsinghpur (1796) xviii. 387; Orissa held by (1751–1803), vii. 214; Sirpur Tāndūr said to have passed to, xxiii. 41. *See also* Janojī, Mudhojī, *and* Raghujī I, II, III.
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Bhor, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 149.
Bhor Ghāt, pass in Bombay. *See* Borghāt.
Bhosari, village in Bombay. *See* Bhavsari.
Bhotiā, general name for Tibetan group of languages, i. 386, 390; spoken in Almorā, v. 247; Sikkim, xxii. 369.
Bhotiās (Bhots), Tibetan tribe, in Almorā, v. 248; Assam, vi. 14; Assam Duārs usurped by, depredations in British territory, and expeditions against, viii. 156–157; Bhutān formerly belonged to, viii. 156; in Cooch Behār, viii. 156, x. 382; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Dewāngiri, xi. 277; Goālpāra, xii. 271; Ladākh, xvi. 91; Mīlam summer residence of, xvii. 342; in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 43; Sikkim, xxii. 369; Tehrī State, xxiii. 271.
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Bhowal, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, viii. 149.
Bhowāni, river in Madras. *See* Bhavāni.
Bhoyars, cultivating caste, in Betūl, viii. 9; Chhindwāra, x. 208.
Bhoyi, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197–198.
Bhrāmū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

Bhrigu, sage, legendary founder of Broach, ix. 30; temple at Broach, ix. 30.
Bhu Deb, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
Bhuban, town in Dhenkānāl State, Orissa, viii. 149.
Bhuban Hills, range in Assam, viii. 149.
Bhuban Mohan Rai, Rājā of Chakmā, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 125.
Bhubaneswar, temple city of Siva in Purī District, Orissa, Bengal, viii. 149–150; ancient temples, ii. 124, 179, 180; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Bhūdav Kishor Dās, son of Shām Kishor Dās, chief of Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces (1903), x. 216.
Bhuilā, disputed site of Kapilavastu, vii. 125.
Bhuinhār Brāhman College, Muzaffarpur, xviii. 106.
Bhuinhārs, military Brāhman caste, now agriculturists, United Provinces, i. 294, 321; in Azamgarh, vi. 155, 157; Ballīā, vi. 252; Benares, vii. 182–183; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Narhī, Ballīā, xviii. 378; owners of Tamkūhī estate in Gorakhpur, xxiii. 216. *See also* Bābhans *and* Bhuiyas.
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Bhūj, capital of Cutch, Bombay, viii. 151; arts and manufactures, iii. 220, 238.
Bhujabalin, Jain saint. *See* Bāhubalin.
Bhūkarherī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, viii. 151.
Bhuliās, caste, in Sonpur State, xxiii. 85.
Bhuluā, old name of a District in Eastern Bengal, viii. 152.
Bhūm, hereditary tenure of land by Rājputs, in Ajmer, i. 160, 161; Rājputāna, xxi. 147, 148.
Bhumarā, pillar with inscription as a boundary mark, ii. 51.
Bhūmias, aboriginal tribe in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Sītāmau, xxiii. 54; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328
Bhumij, aboriginal tribe found mainly in Bengal, viii. 152; conversion into caste, i. 313; in Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Mānbhūm, xvii. 113, 115; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Bhumij, Mundā dialect, i. 383; spoken in Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
Bhumkā, priests of Korkūs, xv. 404, 405.
Bhūp Deo Singh, chief of Raigarh State, Central Provinces (1894), xxi. 45.
Bhūp Singh, Badrukhān obtained by (1789), xiv. 167.
Bhūp Singh, Rājā of Goler, Kāngra, xii. 310.
Bhūp Singh, Faizullahpuria, Sirdār, Bajwāra held by, vi. 220–221.
Bhūpāl, State in Central India. *See* Bhopāl.
Bhūpati Rāya, sent by Vijayanagar king to reduce Bedars to submission, and became ruler of Rāyadrug, xxi. 275.
Bhūpindar Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1900), xx. 39.
Bhuri Singh, Sir, Rājā of Chamba (1904), x. 130.
Bhurtpore, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
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Brāhmapura, village in Punjab. *See* Brāhmaur.

Brahmapurā temple of Jagannāth, Sambalpur, Bengal, xxii. 17.

Brahmapurī, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces. *See* Bramhapurī.

Brahmapuri, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, cantonment of Aurangzeb's grand army (1695–1700), ix. 10.

Brahmaputra, or Tsan-po, great river of Tibet and North-Eastern India, i. 25, 27–28, ii. 360–361, ix. 10–14; course and confluents, ix. 10–11; exploration of upper course, ix. 11; silt islands, ix. 13; traffic, ix. 13–14; crocodiles, i. 267; dolphins, i. 238.

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Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, importance of, i. 19–20; rainfall data, i. 152; density of population, i. 451.

Brahma-sphuta-siddhānta, astronomical treatise by Brahmagupta (seventh century), ii. 266.

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Braj Mandal, or country of Krishna, sacred territory round Muttra, Kāman, Bharatpur, one of the twelve holy places, xiv. 326, xviii. 64.

Bramhapurī, *tahsīl* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, ix. 17.

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Chāndogya Upanishad, the, ii. 232.
Chandola, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
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Chāndpur, town and river port in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x. 167.
Chāndpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, x. 167–168.
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Chandragiri (or Payaswani), river in South Kanara District, Madras, x. 168.
Chandragiri, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, x. 168.
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Chandrakonā, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, x. 169–170.

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Chandranāth, temple, at Mūdbidri, South Kanara, xviii. 10; Sītākund, xxiii. 50.
Chandraprabha, Jain saint, image at Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167.
Chandrasen Jādhav, Bālājī Viswanāth besieged, at Pandavgarh (1713), xix. 389.
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Changdev, temple at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395.
Changez Khān, of Gujarāt, Mīrān Muhammad Khān defeated by (1566), xxiii. 287.
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Channagiri, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, x. 173.
Channapatna, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, x. 173.
Channapatna, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, x. 174.
Channarāvadurga, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
Channarāyan Betta, hill in Kolār District, Mysore, x. 174.
Channarāyapatna, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, x. 174.
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Chāpra, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal, x. 174–175.
Chāpra, town and centre of trade in Sāran District, Bengal, x. 175.
Chaprot, fort in Hunza-Nagar, Kashmīr, xiii. 225.
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Charitābalī, Bengali work, by Iswar Chandra (born 1820), ii. 433.
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Chārsadda, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, x. 180.
Chārsadda, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, x. 180–181.
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Chāsatis, caste in Mālda, xvii. 78.
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Chatrapur, subdivision in Ganjām District, Madras, x. 182.
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Chaube Jāgīrs, petty *sanad* States, Central India, x. 182–183.
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Chaurāsi Khambā, mosque at Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326.
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Chennagiri, *tāluk* in Mysore. *See* Channagiri.
Chennakeswaraswāmi, temple at Sompalle, Cuddapah, xxiii. 75.
Chennappapattanam, name given to original settlement near Madras, and now applied to the whole city by the natives, xvi. 369.
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Chhāliar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 196, xxi. 291.
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Chhāpar, salt lake near Sūjāngarh, Rājputāna, xxiii. 117.
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Chhaprauli, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, x. 196.
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Chhāta, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, x. 197.
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Deer, barking- (*Cervulus muntjac*), i. 235–236; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 118; Chamba, x. 129; Champāran, x. 138; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Dacca, xi. 104; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Ellichpur, xii. 11–12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandī, xvii. 159; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Mergui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nānder, xviii. 350; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Patiāla, xx. 33; Punjab, xx. 255; Rānchī, xxi. 199–200; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Saugor, xxii. 137; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thaton, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
Deer, brow-antlered (*thamin*), i. 236; Burma, ix. 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Kathā, xv. 153; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344.
Deer, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.
Deer, hog (*Cervus porcinus*), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burma, ix. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Cuttack, xi. 88; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hyderābād, xiii. 233, 313; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Purnea, xx. 414; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Thaton, xxiii. 330; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.
Deer, mouse (*Tragulus meminna*), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137.
Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhutān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Mandī, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
Deer, ravine. *See* Gazelle.
Deer, *sāmbar* or *jarau* (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331–332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

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Deer, spotted, or *chital* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236–237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraotī, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11–12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvauceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.

Deglūr, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Dehgām, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 209.

Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.

Dehli. *See* Delhi.

Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210–221; physical aspects, 210–211; history, 211–214; population, 214–215; agriculture, 215–216; forests, 216–217; trade and com-

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Dehra, *tahsīl* in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221.

Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221–222.

Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.

Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1845), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Panhāla, xix. 396.

Delath, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xi. 222–223.

Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.

Delhi, District in Delhi Division of Punjab, xi. 223–232; physical aspects, 223–225; history, 225; population, 225–227; agriculture, 227–229; trade and communications, 229–230; famine, 230; administration, 230–232.

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Delhi, *tahsīl* in Delhi District, Punjab, xi. 232–233.

Delhi, city in Delhi District, Punjab, xi. 233–241; population, 233; history, 233–237; description, 237–239; income and expenditure, 239; industries, 239–240; commerce, 240–241; education, 241.

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Delhi Empire, Muhammadan kings of, ii. 355–369; rule in Azamgarh, vi. 155; Baluchistān, vi. 276; Belgaum conquered (1320), vii. 147; Bengal a fief of, vii. 212; governors of Bengal under (1576–1765), vii. 217; annexation of Berār, vii. 367; rule in Bharatpur State, viii. 74; Bhir passed to, viii. 112; rule in Bijaigarh, vii. 137; Broach, ix. 20; Damoh, xi. 136; Deccan restored to, xi. 207; rule in Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; served by Bourbons (1560–1739), xiii. 324; in Osmānābād, xix. 270; Rājputāna, xxi. 95; Katehr, Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sind part of, xxii. 396; Sirhind a stronghold of, xxiii. 20–21; Sultānpur incorporated with, xxiii. 131. *See also* Mughals.

Delhi-Umballa-Kālka Railway Company, iii. 370, 394, 414.

Della Valle, visit to Gersoppa village (1623), xii. 212.

Delly, Mount, headland in Malabar District, Madras, xi. 241.

Deloli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.

Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren *under* Protestant Missions.

Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241–242.

Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xv. 105.

Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (*c.* 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (*c.* 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.

Den-jong-ke, Tibetan language spoken in Sikkim, i. 390.

Denning, Brig.-Gen., D.S.O., expedition against Mahsūds (1901), xix. 210.

Density of population. *See* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Deo, village in Gayā District, Bengal, xi. 242.

Deo Singh of Gāgraun, received grant of land from the Delhi emperor (1203), xxi. 34.

Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82.

Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dipālpur.

Deoband, *tahsīl* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242.

Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242–243.

Deodār trees (*Cedrus Libani* var. *Deodara*), in Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Chaur peak, x. 186; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86; Kashmīr, xv. 129–130; Nepāl, xix. 49; Patiāla, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, xxi. 349; Simla, xxii. 377, 384; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25; Swāt, xxiii. 183; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.

Deodrug, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
Deogaon, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243–244.
Deogarh, old capital of Partābgarh State, Rājputāna. *See* Deolia.
Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.
Deogarh town (1), in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244–245; Baidyanāth temple, xi. 244, xii. 238.
Deogarh town (2), in Bāmra Feudatory State, Bengal, xi. 245.
Deogarh town (3), chief town of estate of same name in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 245.
Deogarh Fort (1), in Hyderābād. *See* Daulatābād.
Deogarh Fort (2), in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xi. 245–246.
Deogarh Peak, hill in Koreā State, Central Provinces, xi. 245.
Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.
Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
Deogiri Yādavas. *See* Yādavas.
Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhangā District, xi. 155.
Deoindar Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1840), xviii. 264.
Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.
Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 246–247.
Deolī, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.
Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
Deonāth Singh, Rājā of Raigarh State (1833), xxi. 45.
Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
Deorha, capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, xi. 247.
Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247–248.
Deoriā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
Deoriā, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
Deo-Tibba, peak in Kāngra District, xvi. 115.
Dera Ghāzi Khān, District in Multān Division, Punjab, xi. 248–257; physical aspects, 248–250; population, 251–253; history, 250–251; agriculture, 253; forests, 254–255; famine, 255; trade and communications, 255; administration, 255–257.
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Dera Ghāzi Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 257–259; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
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Dera Gopipur, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 259.
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Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268–269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
Dera Nānak, town with Sikh temple in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 271.
Derajāt, level plain between Indus and Sulaimān range, xi. 269–271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.
Derāpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xi. 271–272.
Derbhavti, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, 272.
Derdi Jānbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
Deri Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
Dero Mohbat, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272.
Derol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
Desā Singh Majithīā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
Desabhāga, section of Mādiga caste in Mysore, xviii. 196.
Desais, Bhāyāvadar under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xii. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
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Deshāsths, Brāhman subdivision in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Nāsik, xviii. 401–402; Poona, xx. 170; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
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Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783–90), xviii. 263.
Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27.
Deū Mīnī, female Bhīl chieftain. *See* Devī.
Deūlgaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
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Deva Rājā, Dodda, king of Mysore, xviii. 178–179.
Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
Deva Rāya II, Vijayanagar king, ii. 345.
Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272–273.
Devāla, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
Devalpalli, former name of Mirialguda *tāluk*, Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15–16.
Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Devanhalli, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
Devanhalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
Devaprayāg, village in Tehrī State, United Provinces, xi. 273–274.
Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
Devara-kādu, sacred forests in Pādināl-knād, Coorg, xix. 309–310.
Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
Devarbetta, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.
Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Gudd-guddāpur.
Devarkonda, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 274.
Devdās, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.
Devgad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
Devgarh, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi 274–275.
Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
Devgarh village (2), in Janjīra State, Bombay, xi. 275.
Devī, female Bhīl chieftain, xi. 247.
Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242–243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kātjurī river, xvi. 432.
Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bīkaner, viii. 219.
Devi Singh, Gilgīt fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dināpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.
Devīkot, ruins in Dināpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275–276.
Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
Devīmane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
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Devlāli, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolāli.
Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
Devojī, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x. 227.
Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Būndi town taken (*c.* 1342), ix. 87.
Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patiāla State (1890), xx. 39.
Dewal, village in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
Dewāli, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
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Dewās States, twin treaty States in Mālwā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277–281.
Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.

Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
Dhādi, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab, xi. 281–282.
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Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26–27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gujrāt, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patiāla, xx. 33; Pīlībhīt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
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Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
Dhal tank, Devīkot, xi. 276.
Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
Dhāliwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārayan.
Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
Dhālya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
Dhāmins, Brāhmans in Gayā, xii. 200.
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Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
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Dhamtarī, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284–285.
Dhamtarī, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
Dhanga, rule of (950–99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bīdar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286–287.
Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287–293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293–296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 *n.*
Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwār fort (1403), xi. 316.
Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
Dhāra Tīrth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
Dharāla, leading class of Kolīs, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmīr, xv. 100–101.

Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817–34), xix. 244.
Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx. 148.
Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296–297.
Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297–298.
Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* and town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298–299.
Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
Dharm Singh, *thākur* of Dhādi, xi. 281–282.
Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232–323.
Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299–300.
Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300–301.
Dharmsāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301–302.
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Dharnaoda, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
Dharnī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
Dhārwār Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
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Dhārwār, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315–317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
Dhārwār geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
Dhātupātha, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317–318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
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Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
Dhilwān, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
Dhīr Shamsher, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lugāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329–330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
Dhodān, *tahsīl* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.
Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785–98), xix. 401.
Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331–332.
Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320–321.
Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321–322.
Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322–331; physical aspects, 322–323; history, 323–325; population, 325; agriculture, 325–327; forests, 326–327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327–328; administration, 328–331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331–332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
Dhond, head-quarters of *petha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332–333.
Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
Dhondīyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
Dhors, unclean caste in Dhārwār, xi. 308.
Dhotījodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
Dhotīs or *dhotars*, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xiii. 262–263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
Dhotria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333–334, xv. 167.
Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334–335.
Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335–336.
Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336–337.
Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337–339.
Dhuliān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipurī.

Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhangā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
Dhurrumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Dhurwai, petty *sanad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Eminābād given in *jāgīr* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340–341.
Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
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Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayamperūr.
Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341–342.
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Ghaibnāth, Siva temple at Sultānganj, xxiii. 130.

Ghairat Khān, invasion of Tīrāh (seventeenth century), xxiii. 389.

Ghalchah languages, of the Eranian family, spoken in the Pāmirs, i. 355–395.

Ghamand Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, appointed governor of Jullundur Doāb, xiv. 384.

Ghanasyām Singh Deo, Rājā of Porāhāt, tendered allegiance to British Government (1818), xx. 187.

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Ghāsidās, promoter of Satnāmi sect among the Chamārs (1820–30), i. 428.

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Ghātāl, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xii. 214.

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Kālābāgh, estate in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xiv. 290.
Kālābāgh, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, centre of salt quarries, xiv. 290–291; salt, iii. 157, 158.
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Kālahasti, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 295–296.
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Kalam, crown *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 296–297.
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Kalām-i-Pīr, sacred book of the Mughlis, xiii. 139.
Kalamnūri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xiv. 297.
Kalān, mosque at Delhi, ii. 183.
Kalānaur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xiv. 297.
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Kalandar, tomb at Pānīpat, xix. 398.
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Kāle, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 306.
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Kaliāna (or Chal-Kalyāna), town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xiv. 307.
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Kālimpong, village in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 308–309.
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Kālinjara, village in Bānswāra State, Rājputāna, xiv. 313.
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Kallar Kahār, lake in Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412.
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Kallidaikurichi, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xiv. 314.
Kallikota and Atagada, permanently settled estates in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 314–315.
Kallūr, *tāluka* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiv. 315.
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Kālol, town in Baroda, xiv. 316–317.
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Kālpī, historic town in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 318–319.
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Kālukhera, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xiv. 321, xvii. 99.
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Kalyandrug, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with prehistoric remains, xiv. 323–324.
Kalyanī, *jāgīr* town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, former capital, xiv. 324.
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Kamban, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
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Kangundi, village in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 398–399.
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Kānhojī II, the last of the Angrias of Kolāba (*ob.* 1840), xv. 359.
Kānhojī Naik, building at Madhi, Ahmadnagar (*c.* 1780), xvi. 231.
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Kannanūr, village adjoining Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3.
Kannara, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.
Kanniyambal, virgin goddess, temple to, Comorin, Travancore, x. 376.
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Kapilavastu, city where Buddha was born and ancient capital of the Sākyas, xiv. 406–407.
Kapileswar Deva, usurped throne of Orissa (1434), vii. 211, xix. 250.
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Kariāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 39, 165.
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Kārmālī (or Khottā, or Khottā Bangalā), dialect spoken in Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.
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Karmatians, Muhammadan heretics, Multān taken by (980), xviii. 25, 35; revolt at Multān (1010), xx. 263.
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Karnāli, village in Baroda, xv. 59–60.
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Kartaya, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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Kārtik Bāruni *mela*, fair held near Munshiganj, Dacca, xviii. 41.
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Khalpar, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.
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Khambhtāv, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 220.
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Khāngāh Dogran, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 243.
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Khān-i-Khānān, captured Ankai-Tankai (1635), v. 385.
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Khānpur, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khānpur, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khānpur, name once given to Gujrānwāla, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khanspur, part of Ghora Dakka cantonment, Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 245.
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Khāprākodia, cave at Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238.
Kharādis, toy-makers, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95.
Khāraghoda, village in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with salt works on the Little Rann of Cutch, xv. 246.
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Kharār, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 250–251.
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Kharrals, tribe in Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Chenāb, x. 187; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Montgomery, xvii. 410, 412; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
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Khārsi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 254.
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Khāt Deo, Hindu god, worship of, in Berār, vii. 380.
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Khed, village in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.
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Khem Karan, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 267–268.
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Kherwāra, British cantonment in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xv. 275–276.
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Kuhrām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Ghurām.
Kuī language. *See* Khond *and* Koyā.
Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
Kūiloka tribe. *See* Khonds.
Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.
Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afrīdi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmīr, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.
Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387–388, 393.
Kukis, tribe. *See* Chins.
Kukshī, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12–13.
Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.
Kulāchi, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13–14.
Kulasekarapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
Kuleswarī temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
Kulī, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512–43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmīpāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
Kulith, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. *See also Kulthi.*
Kulittalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
Kulottunga Chōladēva I. *See* Rājēndra.
Kulpahār, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14–15.
Kulpahār, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
Kulthi, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also Kulith.*
Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
Kulū, mountain *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15–17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
Kuluhā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.
Kumais, Shāh, shrine at Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347.
Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17–18.
Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.
Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.

Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
Kumāra Vālmīki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 421.
Kumāradhāri, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413–455), ii. 294.
Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.
Kumāramuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48.
Kumārapāla of Gujarāt (1143–72), ii. 313.
Kumāra-sambhava, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
Kumāraswāmi, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
Kumārhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.
Kumāri, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Comorin.
Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāmsā textbook, ii. 255.
Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
Kumārkhāli, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18–19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.
Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
Kumbakonam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20–21.
Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwār, xiii. 52, 53.
Kūmbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103–104; Kūmbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
Local references: Took possession of Ajmer and assassinated soon after, v. 141; Jai Stambh erected by (1442–9), x. 299; took refuge on Abu from Kutb-ud-dīn, xxiii. 30; in Udaipur, xxiv. 88–89.
Kūmbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21–22.
Kumbhārli pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kūmher.
Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
Kumbhojī II of Gondal, Dhorājī acquired from Junāgarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii. 320.
Kumhārs, potters, number in all India, i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ambāla, v. 280; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Berār, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
Kumhārsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
Kumillā, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Comilla.
Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Kumri. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
Kumta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
Kumta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23–24.
Kumutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
Kunbīs, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293–294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318–319; total number in India, i. 498.
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Kūnch, *tahsīl* in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.

Kūnch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24–25.

Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194–195.

Kundā, *tahsīl* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.

Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.

Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Kundahs, range of hills in the Nīlgiris, Madras, xvi. 25–26.

Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.

Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.

Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.

Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoor.

Kundgol, town in Jamkhandi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.

Kūndian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.

Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.

Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.

Kungrībingrī, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.

Kunigal, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.

Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26–27.

Kuningil, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.

Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.

Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjan Nambiār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.

Kunjpura, estate in Kārnal District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjrās, caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Kunnamkulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.

Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.

Kunti, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyāna said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.

Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23–24.

Kunwār Bikram Singh, rule over Saraikela and Kharsāwān, xv. 253.

Kunwar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404–405.

Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.

Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.

Kunwar Singh. *See* Kuar Singh.

Kunwar Sone Sāh Ponwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (eighteenth century), x. 198–199.

Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27–28.

Kurabas, shepherd caste. *See* Kurubas.

Kurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. *See* Khurai.

Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kurram.

Kurambranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kurumbranād.

Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28–29.

Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.

Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9.

Kūrd tribe, division of the Brāhuis, in Baluchistān, ix. 15; acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, viii. 264; in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Kureshis, Arab tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.

Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29–30.

Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.

Kūrks, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288.

Kūrkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.
Kūrkūs, aboriginal tribe. *See* Korkūs.
Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 30.
Kūrma Purāna, the, ii. 237.
Kurmas, caste in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.
Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Partābgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rāmpur, xxi. 184–185; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 307; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. *See also* Awadhiā Kurmīs *and* Kanaujiā Kurmīs.
Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 30–45; physical aspects, 30–33; history, 33–34; population, 34–36; agriculture, 36–39; forests, 39; trade and communications, 39–41; famine, 41; administration, 42–44; education, 44–45; medical, 45; geology, i. 61–62; Christians, i. 443.
Kurnool, subdivision in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45.
Kurnool, town in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45–46.
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, irrigation and navigation canal in Madras, iii. 332, 338–339, 356, xvi. 46–47.
Kurrachee, city in Bombay. *See* Karāchi.
Kurral, Tamil poem by Tiruvalluvar, ii. 434–435.
Kurram Agency, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 47–53; physical aspects, 47–48; history, 48–50; population, 50–51; agriculture, 51; communications, 51; administration, 51–53; education, 53; medical, 53.
Kurram, river in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 53.
Kurram Valley, botany, i. 208, 210; density of population, i. 454; annexation (1893), iv. 13.
Kūrram grant of Paramēsvaravarman I, ii. 57–58.
Kurrum, Prince. *See* Shāh Jahān.
Kurseong, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 53–54.
Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54.
Kurtkoti, village in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xvi. 54.
Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāndavas, name of Kurukshetra derived from, xvi. 54–55.
Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.
Kurukh language. *See* Orāon.
Kurukshetra, the holy land of the *Yajurveda*, ii. 227, xiv. 177, xvi. 54–55, xxi. 349.
Kurukshetra, battle of, vi. 24.
Kurumba, Kanarese dialect, i. 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.
Kurumbas, primitive tribe and shepherds, in Western Ghāts, xii. 221; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Salem, xxi. 399.
Kurumbranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 55.
Kurundwād, State in Bombay. *See* Kurandvād.
Kuruva, island in Tungabhadra river, xiii. 161.
Kuruvans, gipsy tribe in Madras, with a language of their own, xvi. 261.
Kurvinshettis, weavers, in Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Kurz, Mr., botanical collections, i. 203–204.
Kusa, son of Rāma, fight with Rāma at Sangrāmpur, x. 139; claim of Mahārājās of Jaipur to descent from, xiii. 384; rule in Southern Kosala, xv. 406, xix. 278; traditional founder of Kasūr,

xv. 149; and of Kusabhavanpur, xxiii. 131.
Kushāl Singh, chief of Bānswāra, vi. 408; Kushālgarh said to have been taken by, and given to Akhai Rāj (end of seventeenth century), xvi. 56.
Kushālgarh, estate in Rājputāna, xvi. 55–56.
Kushan dynasty (A.D. 85–225), ii. 112, 288–290; coins of, ii. 138–140.
Local notices: Hānsi a stronghold of, xiii. 25; in Jhang, xiv. 126; Muttra, xviii. 64; valley of Indus, xix. 149–150; Peshāwar valley, xx. 114; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213; Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 148.
Kushtagi, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xvi. 56.
Kushtia, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 56–57.
Kushtia, town in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 57.
Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bihār. *See* Kosi.
Kusīnābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.
Kusiyārā, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
Kusti (sacred thread of the Parsis), made at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426.
Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
Kusumānjali, the, Sanskrit theological work by Udayanāchārya (*c.* 1200), ii. 256.
Kusumapura, Patna city identified with, xx. 66.
Kuta Rānī, wife of Rainchan Shāh, first Muhammadan king of Kashmīr, xv. 92.
Kuta-ka-kabar peak, in Kīrthar Range, Baluchistān, xv. 309.
Kutānas, sweepers, in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78.
Kutb Alam, Mīr, tomb at Pandua, Mālda, xix. 393.
Kutb Mīnār mosque, at Delhi, ii. 122–123, 126, 182–183, xi. 234.
Kutb Shāh mosque, at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Kutb-Shāhi dynasty, of Golconda, ii. 390; Chandragiri fort taken (1646), x. 169; incursions of, in Chingleput, x. 255; rule in Cuddapah, xi. 60; Ellore recovered, xii. 23; rule in Ganjām (1571), xii. 145; Godāvari (1543–1687), xii. 285; Golconda held (1512–1687), ii. 390, xii. 309, xiii. 238; in Indūr, xiii. 352; Kistna, xv. 321; Kondavīd taken (1531, 1536, 1579), xv. 393; portion of Mahbūbnagar annexed, xvii. 2; Penukonda besieged (1589), xx. 105; Tādpatri subdued, xxiii. 204; Warangal fell to, xxiv. 358.
Kutb-ud-dīn Khān, Kasūr relinquished (1807), but Mamdot retained, xv. 149, xvii. 106, 107.
Kutb-ud-dīn, Ibak, Slave king of Delhi (1206–10), ii. 357–358, 368; conquests of (1192–1203), ii. 354; Lahore annexed, ii. 369.
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Magar Talao, tank, hot springs, and temple in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 409–410.
Magars, tribe, in Nepāl, xix. 41.
Magassis, tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Kachhi, xiv. 250.
Māgāthan, village with caves in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 410–411.
Māgh, Bihu, festival held in Assam, vi. 52.
Magh pirates, predatory incursions in Sundarbans (eighteenth century), xxiii. 142.
Māgha, author of the *Sisupāla-vadha*, ii. 240.
Māgha-kāvya, poem. *See Sisupāla-vadha.*
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Mahā Kosala. *See* Southern Kosala.
Mahā Sivarātri, festival, held in Baroda, vii. 45; at Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; in Sind, xxii. 411.
Mahābaleshwar, sanitarium in Sātāra

District, Bombay, xvi. 424–426; failure to introduce cinchona, iii. 66.
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Mahāban, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, sacred as the place of childhood of Krishna, xvi. 427–428.
Mahāban, mountain on the border of the North-West Frontier Province, identified with the Aornos of Alexander, xvi. 428.
Mahābar, range of hills in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 428.
Mahābat Khān, traditional builder of bath at Deolia, xi. 247.
Mahābat Khān, governor of Budaon, surrender to Mubārak Shāh (1426), ix. 35; rule in Budaun, ix. 42; rebellion (1415), ix. 35, xxi. 305.
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Mahābhārata, the, Sanskrit epic of the heroic age in Northern India, i. 418, 419, ii. 234–236; stages in development, i. 235; its episodes, ii. 235–236; other versions, ii. 431, 432, 434, 436, 437; history of Vidarbha related in, vii. 365; legendary connexion with Kaira, xiv. 286.
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Mahād, town and port in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvi. 429.
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Mahādēva, Yādava king (1260–71), ii. 341.
Mahādeva, Seuna king, put to flight by Nārasimha III (*c.* 1280), xviii. 173.
Mahādeva geological series in the Upper Gondwānas, i. 83.
Mahādevapet, native quarter of Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292–293.
Mahadhammarāza, Toungoo brought into subjection by (1612), xxiii. 424.
Mahādjī Sindhia, Marāthā chief of Gwalior (*ob.* 1794), defeated at Pānīpat (1761), ii. 411; took Delhi and ruled the emperor (1788), ii. 412, 433, xi. 236; treaty of Sālbai (1782), ii. 442, 443, 485; extension of dominions into Hindustān, ii. 443.

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Mahākālī, goddess, temple at Chānda, x. 161; Chinchli, x. 226; Ratnāgiri Hill, xxi. 258; Ujjain, xxiv. 113. *See also* Kāli.

Mahākuta, site of temples and *lingams* near Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360; pillar record, ii. 43.

Mahākuteshwar, temple of, at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.

Mahal Sarai, house at Lāwar, Meerut, xvi. 157.

Mahālakshmī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382.

Mahālakshmi, temples of, at Bombay City, viii. 401; Kolhāpur, xv. 387.

Mahālingeshwar, temple of, at Mahālingpur, xvi. 430.

Mahālingpur, town in Mudhol State, Bombay, xvi. 430.

Maham, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xvi. 430.

Mahāmagham, festival, held at Kumbakonam, xvi. 20–21.

Mahāmāya, image at Masār, Shāhābād, xvii. 214.

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Mahamyaing forest, Upper Chindwin District, Burma, x. 245.

Mahān Singh, father of Ranjīt Singh, tomb at Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; war against Sāhib Singh, xii. 366; Miāni taken (1783), restored (1787), xvii. 316, xxiii. 214.

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Mahānadī group of Gondwāna rocks, iii. 135–136.

Mahānandā, river in Northern and Eastern Bengal, xvi. 433.

Mahananda, lake near Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.

Mahānubhavas, heterodox sect, in Berār, vii. 380; Rītpur, xxi. 301–302.

Mahant Billeshar Nāth Mahādeo, founded Sahatwār, xxi. 381.

Mahāpurusha, tomb and temple at Nāyakanhatti, xix. 1.

Mahāpurushia, sect, in Assam Valley, vi. 47.

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Mahārājganj, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 433–434.

Mahārājganj, *tahsīl* in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, xvi. 434.

Mahārājganj, village in Sarān District, Bengal, xvi. 434.

Mahārājnagar, local name of Charkhārī, Central Provinces, xvi. 434.

Mahārājpur, village in Gwalior State, Central India, scene of battle (1843), xvi. 434–435.

Māhārām, petty State in Khasi Hills, Assam, xvi. 435.

Mahārāshtra, name given to the country in which the Marāthī language is spoken, and more especially to the Deccan in its most restricted sense, ii. 439, 444, xvi. 435–436.

Māhārāshtrī, ancient Prākrit dialect of Berār, mother of modern Marāthī, i. 361, 372.

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Mahāsamund, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xvi. 436–437.

Mahāsarā, old name of Masār, xvii. 214.
Mahāsthān, ancient shrine and fort in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 437.
Mahāthaman, old township in Lower Burma. *See* Hmawza.
Mahatpāl, or Mahatwār, town in the United Provinces. *See* Sahatwār.
Mahatpur. *See* Mehīdpur.
Mahāvalis, power in Kolār, Mysore, till tenth century, xv. 370.
Mahāvastu, Sanskrit work of the Hīnayāna school of Buddhism (second century B.C.), ii. 260.
Mahāvellipur, village with temples in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
Mahāvinyaka, sacred peak in Cuttack District, Bengal, xvi. 437–438.
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Mahbūbābād, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xvii. 1.
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Māhejī, woman ascetic, xvii. 8.
Māhejī, village in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvii. 8.
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Mahendra school, at Orchhā town, xix. 247.
Mahendra Singh, Rājā, Pāron held by (1899), xx. 8.
Mahendragiri, peak of Eastern Ghats in Ganjām District, Madras, with temples and inscriptions, xvii. 8.
Mahes Thākur, founder of Darbhangā Rāj, xi. 163.
Māhesh, suburb of Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178.
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Maheshrekha, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal. *See* Ulubāria.
Maheshwar, historic town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 8–10.
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Mahesrī, or Maheshwarī, trading caste, subdivision of Mahājans, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bīkaner, viii. 209; Central India, ix. 353; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Mahesvaranāga, Mahārāja, signet ring of, ii. 31.
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Mān Singh, Rājā, Akbar's Hindu general and governor of Bengal, commenced palace at Amber (1600), v. 290, xiii. 385; presented 100,000 temples to Benares in one day, vii. 190; defeated Afghāns (1592), vii. 213, 214; governor of Bengal (1589), vii. 216; made Bhāgalpur the rendezvous of the Bihār contingents in second war against Afghāns, viii. 27, 36; built temple of Govind Deva at Brindāban (1590), ix. 17; fief of Kābul bestowed on, by Akbar (1585), xii. 310; forced Khyber Pass (1586), xv. 300; Mānpur, Central India, named after, xvii. 202; annexed Orissa to Mughal empire (1592), xix. 250; power in Peshāwar and Kābul (1585), xix. 152; defeated and captured Pratāpāditya, vii. 215, xiv. 92, xxiii. 142; palace at Rohtāsgarh attributed to, vii. 222; selected Rājmahāl as capital of Bengal (1592), xxi. 78; selected Rohtāsgarh as his stronghold, xxi. 323; built palace

at Sherpur, xxii. 273; conquered Toda or Tonk, xxiii. 417.
Mān Singh, Bisen Rājput, foundation of Gondā ascribed to, xii. 319.
Mān Singh, Gond chief, Mānsarowar tanks built by, xiii. 1.
Mān Singh, Tonwar, Rājākhera said to have been built by, xxi. 65.
Mān Singh, rule in Orchhā (1768–75), xix. 244.
Mān Singh, rule in Ratlām, xxi. 241.
Mān Singh, defeat of Sūraj Sen of Mandi by, xvii. 153.
Mān Singh, Maharājā of Ajodhyā (*ob.* 1870), services in Mutiny, v. 174–175; Pāron held by (1857), xx. 8.
Mān Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1803), xiv. 186, 198.
Mana, huntsman employed by the Kauravas, traditional founder of Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 235.
Mānā, village in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, with pass across the Himālayas, xvii. 108.
Māna Patel, of Mīnā tribe, traditional founder of Manāsa, Central India, xvii. 109.
Manaar, Gulf of, xvii. 108.
Manabum, range of hills in Assam, xvii. 108.
Mānājī, son of Dāmājī Gaikwar, usurped rule in Baroda (1789–93), vii. 36.
Mānak Pāl, Rājā of Karauli, coins first struck by (1780), xv. 32.
Manāli, Kāngra, temple with wood-carving, xx. 278.
Mānambuchāvadi, suburb of Tanjore, xxiii. 243.
Mānantoddy, village in Malabar District, Madras, xvii. 108.
Manar, Gulf of. *See* Manaar.
Manārgudi, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Mannārgudi.
Manās, river of Assam, xvii. 108–109.
Manasā, worshipped by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
Manāsa, town in Indore, Central India, xvii. 109.
Mānasarowar, or Mānsarowar, sacred lake in Himālayas, i. 31; tank at Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; tank at Sāyla, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 159.
Mānasī tank, Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247.
Mānasī Gangā tank, Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
Manauli, estate in Ambāla District, Punjab, xvii. 109.
Manaung island, Burma. *See* Cheduba.
Mānāvadar, or Bāntva-Mānāvadar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 109–110.
Mānava-dharma-sāstra, or 'Code of Manu,' law-book, ii. 262.
Manavālamāmuni, saint, worshipped by Tengalais, Chingleput, x. 258.
Mānāvān, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 110.
Mānbhau, or Mahānubhāva, sect, founded at Paithan about middle of fourteenth century, xix. 317; chief seat at Rītpur, Berār, xxi. 301–302.
Mānbhūm, District in Bengal, xvii. 110–122; physical aspects, 110–112; history, 113; antiquarian remains, 114; population, 114–115; agriculture, 115–116; minerals, 116–118; trade and communications, 118–119; famine, 119; administration, 119–121; education, 121–122; medical, 122; coal-field, iii. 132–134, vii. 263, 264; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Manbōdh Jhā, Bihārī poet (*ob.* 1788), ii. 432.
Manchar, village in Poona District, Bombay, xvii. 122.
Manchātī, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Manchhar, lake in Sind, xvii. 122–123.
Manchhar (geological) stage, i. 92.
Mānd, coal-field, Central Provinces, x. 50.
Mandā, village in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 123.
Manda Daitya, temple at Mundeswarī, Shāhābād, said to have been built by, xviii. 39.
Mandākinī Baori, reservoir at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202.
Mandal, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xvii. 123.
Mandal (*Eleusine coracana*). *See Manduā*.
Mandalay, Division of Upper Burma, xvii. 123–125.
Mandalay, District in Upper Burma, xvii. 125–138; physical aspects, 125–127; history, 127–128; population, 128–130; agriculture, 130–132; fisheries, 132–133; forests, 133; trade and communications, 133–135; administration, 135–138; education, 138; medical, 138; meteorology, i. 154.
Mandalay, city and cantonment in Upper Burma, last capital of independent kingdom, xvii. 138–148; history, 139–140; description, 140–145; population, 145–146; industries, 146–147; administration, 147–148; education, 148; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 232, 237.
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Mandalay-Lashio Railway, xxii. 245.
Māndalgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 148–149.
Mandali, suburb of Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290.

Mandangarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, xxi. 245.
Mandanrs, tribe, formerly dominant in Peshāwar, xx. 115.
Mandapeta, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xvii. 149.
Mandārgiri, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvii. 149; rock inscriptions, ii. 51.
Mandasor Zila, district of Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 149–150.
Mandasor, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 150–151; inscriptions, ii. 51, 55–56; battle-columns, ii. 43, 50; treaty of (1818), xiii. 335, 338, 347, xiv. 63.
Māndav Rai, sun worshipped under name of, at Muli, Kathiāwār, xviii. 21.
Mandāwa, town in Jaipur, Rājputāna, xvii. 151.
Mandāwar, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xvii. 151.
Mandelslo, French traveller, journey through Athni (1639), vi. 123.
Manderang. *See* Gāros.
Māndhāta, sacred village on the Narbadā, in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xvii. 152.
Māndhav Hills, near Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Mandī, Himālayan State in Punjab, xvii. 152–158; physical aspects, 152–153; history, 153–155; population, 155; agriculture, 155–156; forests, 156; mines and minerals, 156–157; trade and communications, 157; administration, 157–158; minerals, iii. 158, 159; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Mandī, capital of State in Punjab, xvii. 158.
Mandiālī, dialect spoken in Mandī State, xvii. 155.
Mandigere, irrigation channel from Hemāvati river, in Mysore District, xiii. 101.
Mandlā, District in Central Provinces, xvii. 158–169; physical aspects, 158–160; history, 160–162; population, 162–163; agriculture, 163–164; forests, 165–166; trade and communications, 166–167; famine, 167; administration, 168–169; education, 169; medical, 169.
Mandlā, *tahsīl* in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, xvii. 169–170.
Mandlā, town in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, former capital, xvii. 170.
Mandlāna, village in Punjab. *See* Mundlāna.
Mandleshwar, town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 170–171.
Mando Khels, Afghān tribe, in Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
Māndogarh. *See* Māndu.
Mandor, ruined town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.
Māndosī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382.
Māndu, or Māndogarh, historic fort in Dhār State, Central India, former capital of Mālwā, xvii. 171–173; Jāmi Masjid, ii. 185–186; Hoshang Shāh's tomb, ii. 186; palaces, ii. 186–187; mosque, ii. 187; Dhāī-ka Mahal, ii. 187; tower of victory, ii. 191.
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Māndva, suburb of Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Māndvi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 173–174.

Māndvi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 174.

Māndvi, seaport in Cutch State, Bombay, with two lighthouses, xvii. 174.

Māndwa, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 174, xxi. 290.

Mandya, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xvii. 174.

Maner, village in Patna District, Bengal, xvii. 175.

Māng Sāvant, revolt from Bijāpur, (*c.* 1554), xxii. 151.

Māngal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvii. 175.

Mangal, Hindu prince, founder of Mangalvedha, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangal Pānde, sepoy, leader of the mutineers at Barrackpore (1857), vii. 86–87, xxiv. 70.

Mangal Rao, beheaded at Jaisalmer (1212), xx. 132.

Mangal Sen, Rājā, traditional founder of Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178.

Mangal Singh, Mahārājā of Alwar (1862–92), v. 259, 266.

Mangal Singh, Thākur of Lāwa (1892), xvi. 156.

Mangal Singh, present Thākur of Pokaran, xx. 158.

Mangalagiri, town in Guntūr District, Madras, xvii. 175.

Mangaldai, subdivision in Darrang District, Assam, xvii. 175–176.

Mangalēsa, Chalukya king (597–609), ii. 327; in epigraphy, ii. 13; record at Mahākūta (602), ii. 43; victory over Buddha Varman Kalachuri of Chedi, vi. 187.

Mangalgarh, fort on Ranjīta Pahār hill, x. 179.

Mangalore, subdivision and *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 176.

Mangalore, head-quarters of South Kanara District, Madras, seaport and industrial centre, xvii. 176–177; treaty of (1784), xiii. 160, xxiv. 7.

Mangals, Afghān tribe, in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 51.

Mangalvedha, town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangammāl, queen, regent of Madura, xvi. 390.

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Māngaon, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangar, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 386, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Nepāl, xix. 42; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Mangars, tribe, in Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Manglaur, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 178.

Mangles, Ross, heroism in Shāhābād in Mutiny, xx. 58.

Manglod, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with inscription, xviii. 299.

Manglön, Northern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 178–179.

Mango, or *ām* (*Mangifera*), fruit tree, iii. 76; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; West Ahmadpur, Punjab, v. 127; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Alīgarh District, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Amarapura, Mandalay, v. 271; Amritsar, v. 319; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; North Arcot, v. 411; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Balliā, vi. 251; Bangalore, vi. 365; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 48, 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96, 100; Bastī, vii. 125; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 145, 146, 157; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 248;

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Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347.
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Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
Mānikcherī, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
Mānikiāla, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182–183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183–184.
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Maniparbat, mound at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
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Mānjra, river of Hyderābād, xvii. 197.
Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.
Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. *See* Manikarchar.
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Mankerā, village in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvii. 198.

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Manley, Mr., architect of Hindu temple at Pannā, xix. 404.
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Mannārgudi, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.
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Mannu, Mīr, Muīn-ul-mulk, governor of Lahore (*c.* 1750), xvi. 110.
Manohar, fort in Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, xvii. 200.
Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649–1705), xiv. 93.
Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.
Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.
Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200–201.
Manorī, peak in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.
Mānpur, British *pargana* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, xvii. 201–202.
Manranjam, peak of Rājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75.
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Marlingappa Jangamsett, temple at Bobleshwar, Bijāpur District, built by (*c.* 1780), viii. 254.

Marmagao, peninsula, railway terminus, and port in Goa, xvii. 209–210.

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Maroni, daughter of chief of Daosa, and wife of Dulha Rai (*c.* 1128), xiii. 384.

Marot, ancient fort in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, xvii. 210.

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Marriw, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 213.

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Martyn, Henry, solitary conversion made by, at Cawnpore (1810), xxiv. 172.

Maru, hybrid language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

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Marugalkurichi, village in Tinnevelly, centre of Maravan caste, xviii. 364.

Marumakkattāyam law of succession

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Māruti, monkey god. *See* Hanumān.
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Marutvamalai, southernmost extremity of the Western Ghāts, Madras, xvii. 213.
Mārwār, another name for Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, formerly applied to about half of the Agency, xvii. 213.
Mārwārī, dialect of Rājasthānī, i. 367–368; spoken in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197; Bīkaner, viii. 208; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300; Central India, ix. 351; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Jaisalmer, xiv. 4; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Sirohi, xxiii. 32.
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Masār, village with ruins in Shahābād District, Bengal, xvii. 213–214.
Masaudi, Arab traveller (*c.* 900), mentions Cambay, ix. 292; mentions Chitākul, x. 289; visited and describes Multān, xviii. 24, 25.
Mascarenhas, Dom João, defended Diu against Mahmūd II (1545), xi. 364.
Masein, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 214.
Māsh, or *urd*, black gram (*Phaseolus Mungo*), iii. 98; cultivated in Mandī, xvii. 155; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Simla, xxii. 380; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Māshalli, neolithic cemetery, ii. 95.
Mashkai, tributary of Hingol river, xiii. 142.
Mashrū, textile of mixed cotton and silk, with bundles of the warp tied transversely, iii. 187; manufactured in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263.
Maskat, Sultān of, British relations with, iv. 109; treaty with (1873), iv. 84; Gwādar, port of Makrān, subject to, xii. 415.
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Massori, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, xvii. 211.
Massuwāh, breed of cattle, Multān, xviii. 30.
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Mastūj, fort in North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 214–215.
Masūd, of Ghazni, son of Mahmūd, coins, ii. 143–144; Hānsi taken by (1036), xiii. 25, 145; governor of Multān (1010), xviii. 25; retreat into Punjab before Seljūk Turks (1041), xx. 264.
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Masūd, Malik-us-Sādāt Ghāzī, traditional founder of Ghāzīpur (1330), xii. 223, 230; tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 230.
Masūd Sālār, nephew of Mahmūd of Ghazni, Bijai Pāl killed by, vii. 137.
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Masulipatam, or Bandar, head-quarters of Kistna District, Madras, seaport and early European settlement, xvii. 215–217; captured by Forde (1759), xvii. 216; devastated by storm-wave (1864), xvii. 217.
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Mātabar Singh, son of Bhīm Sen Thappa, took service under Lahore Darbār, minister in Nepāl, murdered by his nephew Jang Bahādur (1845), xix. 36.
Mātābhānga, river of Bengal, one of the Nadiā Rivers, xvii. 218.
Mātābhānga, village in Cooch Behār, Bengal, xvii. 218.
Mātā-Bhawāni, ancient well at Asārva, Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Mataingda pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Matak Rai, governor of Chittagong (1638), Chittagong nominally made over to Delhi by, x. 308.
Mātāmuhari, forest Reserve, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322.
Mātāmuhari, river of Eastern Bengal, xvii. 218.
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Mathurā, District and city in United Provinces. *See* Muttra.
Mathureshjī temple, at Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425.
Mathwār, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvii. 221.
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Muthā, god of Korkūs, xv. 404.

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Mutrāchas, or Mutrāsis, Telugu caste of cultivators and *shīkaris*, in North Arcot, v. 409; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340.

Muttiriyans, cultivating caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

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Muttra, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xviii. 72.

Muttra, city and cantonment with many temples and sacred as birthplace of Krishna, United Provinces, xviii. 72–74; inscriptions, ii. 47, 55, 56; statue of the Jain Tīrthamkara, ii. 47; sculptures, ii. 110, 115; Jain *stūpa*, ii. 111; rail found, ii. 160; arts and manufactures, iii. 187; woodwork, iii. 230; road to Agra and Patna, iii. 403.

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Muttupet, town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 74.

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Muxudavad, old form for Murshidābād, xviii. 54.

Muzaffar of Gujarāt, Sultān, Jāfarābād, Kāthiāwār, fortified and named after, xiii. 375.

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Muzaffar Khān, general of Jahāngīr, marched against Ihdād, Tīrāh (1626), xxiii. 389.

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Muzzamābād, old name for Gorakhpur, xii. 342.
Mwedaw pagoda, at Bawgyo, Northern Shan States, xxii. 235.
Myadaung, old name for Kathā, Burma, xv. 154.
Myadaung, Buddhist monastery, Mandalay, xvii. 143.
Myaing, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xviii. 108.
Myanaung, subdivision in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xviii. 108.
Myanaung, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xviii. 108.
Myānmudi, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
Myāsas, branch of the Beda tribe, Mysore, xviii. 197.
Myatsepo pagoda, in Legaing, Burma, xvii. 348.
Myaung, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xviii. 108.
Myaungmya, District in Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma, xviii. 108–117; physical aspects, 108–109; history, 110–111; population, 111–112; agriculture, 112–113; trade and communications, 114–115; administration, 115–117; education, 117; medical, 117.
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Myelat division, group of Shan States, Burma, xviii. 119.
Myher, State in Central India. *See* Maihar.
Myingondaing, ancient city in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Myingun, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xviii. 119.
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Myitkyinā, town and railway terminus in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xviii. 147.

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Myitnge, river of Burma, tributary of the Irrawaddy, iii. 361, xviii. 147–148.
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Myothit, quarter of Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
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N.

Nabadwīp, ancient town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former capital, birthplace of Chaitanya, with Sanskrit *tols*, xviii. 263–264.

Nabagraha, temple in Baud, Orissa, vii. 135.

Nābha, Phūlkiān State, in Punjab, xviii. 262–271; physical aspects, 262–263; history, 263–264; population, 264–265; agriculture, 265–266; trade and communications, 267; postal arrangements, 267; famine, 267; administration, 267–270; education, 270; medical, 270; surveys, 270–271; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Nābha, capital of State in Punjab, xviii. 271.

Nābhajī the Dom, Hindu reformer, disciple of Rāmānand, i. 428.

Nabibidhan Samāj, or Church of the New Dispensation, i. 429.

Nāchna, ruined city, Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 130–131.

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Nādāli, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.

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Nādaun, estate in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 271–272.

Nādaun, town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 272.

Nadiā, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xviii. 272–281; physical aspects, 272–273; history, 273–274; population, 274–277; agriculture, 277; trade and communications, 278–279; famine, 279; administration, 279–281; education, 281; medical, 281.

Nadiā, ancient town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Nabadwīp.

Nadiā Rivers, group of offshoots of the Ganges, Bengal, iii. 359, xviii. 281–282.

Nadiād, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xviii. 282.

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Nādir Shāh Auliya, footprints on rock at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46; mosque at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47.

Nadiyā, District and town in Bengal. *See* Nadiā *and* Nabadwīp.

Nadiyāls, fishermen, in Nowgong, xix. 224.

Nādol, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with temples and ruins, xviii. 283.

Naduvattam, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, with cinchona plantations and Government factory, xviii. 283–284.

Naenwa, town in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xviii. 284.

Nāg Panchmī, or Nāgapanchamī, snake festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād, xiii. 250.

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Pandharpur, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 389–390.
Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 390–391.
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Pāranagar, ancient capital of Bargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.
Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214.
Parāntaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.
Parāntij, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xix. 407–408.
Parāntij, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408.
Parari Saiyids, on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1888), xix. 156, 210.
Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwānī, conditional conversion to faith of Islām, vii. 90.
Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
Paras Rām, Dīwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 382–383.
Parāsar, cave at Panhāla, Bombay, xix. 397.
Parāsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.
Parasgad, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408–409.
Parashāwara, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.
Parasnāth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.
Paraspur, city in Kashmīr, built by Lalitāditya, xv. 91.
Parasrūr, old name of Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23.
Parasu, temple to, Hiremugalūr, Mysore, xiii. 143.
Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xxii. 113.
Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmand, Kāngra, xix. 124.
Parasu Rāma, would-be matricide, sins washed away on bathing in Mātri Kūndian, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
Parasu Rāma Bhau Patvardhan, Marāthā general, sacked Basavāpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dhārwār, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennūr (1791), xxii. 79; defeated Tipū Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xxii. 290; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxii. 292; mansion of, at Tāsgaon, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; imprisoned at Wai (1798), xxiv. 348.
Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amraotī, Berār, xix. 409.
Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Parūr.
Pārbatī, goddess. *See* Kāli.
Pārbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409–410.
Parbattia, language. *See* Nepālī.
Parbhani, District in Hyderābād State, xix. 410–416; physical aspects, 410–411; history, 411; population, 411–412; agriculture, 412–413; trade and communications, 413–414; famine, 414; administration, 414–415; education, 415; medical, 416.
Parbhani, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 416.
Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416.

Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
Pārdi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779–1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.
Parenda, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.
Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1–2.
Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. *See* Twenty-four Parganas.
Pārgarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
Pārghāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.
Pargi, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.
Pārha. *See* Deer, hog.
Parhaiyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmau, xix. 339.
Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xi. 125.
Pāri Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 309.
Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. *See also* Panchamas *and* Paraiyans.
Parīchhat, Rājā of Datiā (*c.* 1800–39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xxii. 164.
Parīchhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
Parihār Mīnās, caste, in Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.
Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337–338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128–96, 1210–32), xii. 440; in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300–301; rule in Narwar (1129–32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
Parihasapura, city in Kashmīr. *See* Paraspur.
Pārijātamanjarī or *Vījayasrī*, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 *n.*
Pārijātāpaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.
Parikhshit, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.
Parīkshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhāti, xii. 184–185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.
Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226.
Parimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmīr, xv. 101.
Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.
Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203.
Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv. 111.
Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii. 213, 214.
Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Parkāl, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2–3.
Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Tōpī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.
Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189–190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra (Akbar's), xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxiii. 165.
Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3–4.
Parlākimedi, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4–5.
Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 5.
Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5–6.
Parmagudi, *tahsīl* in Madura District. *See* Paramagudi.
Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālinjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
Parmanna, founder of Muddebihāl (*c.* 1680), xviii. 11.
Parmārdī Deo, Chandel king. *See* Parmāl Deva.
Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

Pārner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
Pārner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
Pārnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6–7, xxiii. 151.
Parnotsa, ancient name of Pūnch, Kashmīr, xx. 244.
Paro, town in Bhutān, xx. 7.
Pārola, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.
Pāron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xx. 7–8.
Parrots (Psittaci), i. 251.
Parsān Singh. *See* Paras Rām Singh.
Pārsīs, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439–440; religion and factions, i. 439–440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bombay, iii. 302.
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Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 8.
Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405.
Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint. *See* Parasnāth.
Partāb Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.
Partāb Singh, early Barguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.
Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partābgarh town (1617), xx. 21.
Partābgarh, or Pratāpgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8–14; physical aspects, 8–9; history, 9–10; population, 10–11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11–12; administration, 12–13; education, 13; medical, 14.
Partābgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14; enamelling, iii. 239.
Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14–21; physical aspects, 14–15; history, 15–16; population, 16–17; agriculture, 17–19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19–20; education, 20; medical, 21.
Partābgarh, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xx. 21.
Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.
Partagharsa, peak in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.
Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.
Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *sīsī*, and hill partridges, i. 258.
Parūr, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21–22.
Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhia, xxi. 241.
Parvatī, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
Parvatī, Rānī, regent of Travancore (1815–29), xxiv. 8.
Pārvatī, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
Pārvatīpur, village and railway junction in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
Pārvatīpuram, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
Pārvatīpuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
Pashm or *pan*, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212–213.
Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354–355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287–288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmīr, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

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Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
Pāsī principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22–23.
Pasos, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246–247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
Pasrūr, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
Passagens. *See* Ferries.
Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289–290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386–387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; Ariankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghāti, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwīlgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192–193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218–219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384–385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299–303; across the Lebong Range, Almorā, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungrī Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346–347; Nitī, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10–11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teliāgarhī, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.
Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.
Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476–477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477.
Pasupati, Upper Sind. *See* Karūr.
Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.
Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.
Pataini Devī, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.
Pātāl Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
Pātāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.
Pātali, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
Pātaliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281–282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. *See also* Patna.
Pātan, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23–24.
Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24–25.
Pātan, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.
Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25–26.
Pātan, district in Rājputāna. *See* Keshorai Pātan.
Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx. 26.
Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pānini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
Pātanvādiyas, subdivision of Kolī caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26–27.
Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. *See* Pātri.
Patelias, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383.
Pātel, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.
Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dūngarpur, xi. 382.

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Pathān mosques, ii. 183–184.
Pathānkot, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.
Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27–28.
Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i. 309; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354–355; genealogy of clans, xix. 207.
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Pāthar Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. *See* Baraundā.
Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
Patharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28–29.
Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29–30.
Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29–30.
Pathārī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
Pathāria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 30.
Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
Patheingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xx. 30.
Pāthri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30–31.
Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.
Pathyār, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, with an old inscription, xx. 31.
Patiāla, State in Punjab, xx. 31–50; physical aspects, 32–33; history, 34–40; population, 40–41; agriculture, 41–43; forests, 43; trade and communications, 43–44; famine, 44–45; administration, 45–49; education, 49; medical, 49–50; survey, 50; ivory-turning, iii. 192; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Patiāla, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 50.
Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50–51.
Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbīs in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx. 51.
Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
Patlias, tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.
Patlūr, crown *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.
Patna, Division of Bihār, Bengal, xx. 52–54.
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Patna, ancient city in Bengal, including Bankipore, with trade by river and rail,

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Phond Sāvant, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1665–75), xxii. 151; founded Vādi (1670), xxiv. 291.
Phond Sāvant III, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1808–12), xxii. 152.
Phonda, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Phor, river in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.

Phosphates, general absence of deposits in India, iii. 22, 155–156.
Phosphoric acid, deficient presence of, in Indian soils, iii. 9, 10, 11; especially in Mysore, xviii. 209.
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Phūl, *nizāmat* in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 130–131.
Phūl, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 131.
Phūl, preparation of opium, Nābha State, Punjab, xviii. 260.
Phūl Bāgh, or 'flower garden,' at Gwalior, xvi. 151.
Phūl Chaudhri, ancestor of the Phūlkiān houses in Punjab, xx. 133; founder of Phūl town (1627), xx. 131.
Phūl Sāgar, or 'flower tank,' near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Phulbāni, head-quarters of Khondmāls subdivision, Angul District, Bengal, xx. 131.
Phulbarā, goddess, temple at Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85.
Phulbāri, or 'flower garden,' Rājmahāl, Santāl Parganas, xxi. 78.
Phulcharī, village in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
Phuljhar, *zamīndāri* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vii. 15.
Phuljhur, river of Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
Phūlkāri or 'flowered' embroidery work, iii. 219; in Hissār, xiii. 152.
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Phūlpur, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135.
Phūlpur, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135–136.
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Piddington, Mr., analysis of lead ore found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93.
Pidh, coal-field in Punjab, iii. 137, 138.
Pidurutalga, mountain peak in Ceylon, i. 47.
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Pigeon Island, off North Kanara District, Bombay, xx. 136.
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Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755–63, 1775–6), buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367; defence of Madras City (1758–9), xvi. 370.
Pigs, wild (*Sus*), i. 237–238.
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Pihewa, ancient town. *See* Pehowa.
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Pīlībhīt, District in Bareilly Division, United Provinces, xx. 136–143; physical aspects, 137–138; history, 138; population, 138–139; agriculture, 139–141; trade and communications, 141; famine, 141–142; administration, 142–143; education, 143; medical, 143.

Pīlībhīt, *tahsīl* in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, xx. 143.

Pīlībhīt, trading town in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, former Rohilla capital, xx. 143–144.

Pilkhana, town in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 144.

Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144–145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. *See* Vellālas.

Pillars, sculptured or inscribed, and *minārs*, at Allahābād, ii. 35, 42, 43, 50, v. 237; near Antūr, Hyderābād, v. 387; near Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; at Bhitrī, Ghāzīpur, i. 57–58, viii. 118; Bhumarā, ii. 51; Delhi, ii. 35, 122, 123, xi. 235; Dhār, Central India, ii. 25, xi. 295; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 347; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170; Eran, Central India, ii. 43, 51, 56, 122; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, Mālda, ii. 190–191; Giriak, Patna, xii. 246; Jālaun, xiv. 20; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 277; Mahākūta, ii. 43; Malavalli, ii. 59; Mandasor, ii. 43, 50; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meharaulī, ii. 25, 35–36; Muttra, xviii. 74; Mysore, xviii. 187; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; Patancherū, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathārī, Central India, xx. 30; Pattadakal, ii. 43, 59; Sankīsā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 43; Tālgund, ii. 43. *See also under* Asoka.

Pīmpalner, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 145.

Pimplādevi, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145

Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.

Pināhat, *tahsīl* in Agra District. *See* Bāh.

Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. *See* Penner *and* Ponnaiyār.

Pind Dādan Khān, *tahsīl* in Jhelum District, Punjab, xx. 145–146.

Pind Dādan Khān, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, with industries of boat-building, pottery, &c., xx. 146; pottery, iii. 244.

Pind Dādan Khān Canal, xxii. 221, 222.

Pīndale, village in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 278.

Pindāris, freebooters, in Central India, on break-up of the Mughal empire, associated with the Marāthās, ii. 443, 494; destroyed by Lord Hastings (1817), ii. 494–495, vii. 423.

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Pindāri War (1817–8), ii. 443–444, 494–496, iv. 76. *See also* Fourth Marāthā War.

Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, United Provinces, xx. 145.

Pindi, founder of Jāmki, Siālkot, xiv. 48.

Pindi Bhattiān, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindin, tank in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Pine trees (*Pinus*), in north and north-east mountains, i. 168, 173, 198, 199, iii. 103; Bhutān, viii. 155; Black Mountain, North-West Frontier, viii. 251; Burma, ix. 168; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 238; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86, 129–130; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255, 262; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 49; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240; Sikkim, xxii.

370; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25, 26; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.
Pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), in India generally, iii. 76; cultivated in Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 248; Burma, ix. 153; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kolāba, xv. 362; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Maodon and Maolang, Assam, xvii. 204; Nicobars, xix. 62; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shellā, Assam, xxii. 271; Siruguppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Pinglai Devī, temple at Ner, Berār, xix. 55.
Pingutaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.
Pinjaris, Musalmān class in Mysore, xviii. 203, 204.
Pinjaur, *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 147.
Pinjaur, village in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 148.
Pinjrapols or animal hospitals, in Gujarāt, i. 414; Surat, xxiii. 167, 168.
Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pinlebu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xx. 148.
Pīpa, traditional founder of Pīpār, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
Pīpal tree (*Ficus religiosa*), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, in Bāsim, Burma, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Cuttack, xi. 87; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 32; Poona, xx. 166; Purī, xx. 400; Saugor, xxii. 137; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 152; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.
Pīpār, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
Pipe-bowls, manufactured in Baroda, vii. 55; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123.
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Pipes, clay, manufactured in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82.
Pipe-stems, manufactured at Agra, v. 90.
Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245.
Pīplia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.
Pipliānagar, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148.
Piplodā, chiefship in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148–149.
Piprahwa, *stūpa*, ii. 102–103, 104, 133; inscribed vase from, ii. 43–44, 55, 67.
Pīr Ghal, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.
Pīr jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.
Pīr Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. *See* Magar Talao.
Piram, island with fossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149–151.
Piran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.
Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
Pirīn, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
Pīr-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tīrāh is driven from Tīrāh by (*c.* 1600), xxiii. 389.
Piriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151–152.
Pīrmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.
Pirojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152.
Pirojpur, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152–153.
Pīrpainti, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xx. 153.
Pīrs, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitrāl, x. 303. *See also* Pachpiriyas.
Pirthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (*c.* 1690), xvii. 154.
Pirthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.
Pirthi Singh, Rājā of Nādaun, loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 271.
Pirthī Singh, chief of Umri (1882), xxiv. 120.
Pirthīpāl Bahādur Jū Deo, chief of Khaniadhāna (1854), xv. 244.

Pirthūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Eranian, i. 355–357, 395.
Pishīn, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, xx. 153.
Pishīn Lora, river in Baluchistān, xx. 153.
Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Chāgai, x. 118; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Loralai, xvi. 173, 177; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 16; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
Pitalkhorā, caves, ii. 112.
Pītāmbar Singh, insurgent landholder in Palāmau, hanged (1857), xix. 338.
Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*), found only in one spot in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.
Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii. 325; at Paithān, Hyderābād, xiii. 235.
Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35.
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Punnāta, ancient kingdom in Mysore, xx. 395; Heggadadevankote identified with, xiii. 101.
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Püntso Namgye, first Rājā of Sikkim (seventeenth century), xxii. 367.
Pur, ancient town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 395.
Pur, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xx. 395.
Pura, ancient name for Farīdpur, xii. 62.
Puragupta, brother and successor of Skandagupta, with a reduced kingdom (*c.* 480), ii. 294.
Pūran, Siālkot said to have fallen under curse of, xxii. 335.
Purān, Mongolian tribe, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Pūran Mal, former Rājā of Gidhaur, xii. 238.
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Puran Mal, money-lender of Hyderābād, influence in Berār, vii. 371.
Purāna (geological) era, i. 57–58, 61, 62–64.
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Purandhar, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xx. 395–396.
Purandhar, historic hill-fort and military sanitarium, Poona District, Bombay, xx. 396–397.
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Purī, town in Orissa, Bengal, with world-famed temple of Jagannāth, xx. 408–412; palm-leaf archives of temple, ii. 11.
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Purūravas, king of the Lunar dynasty, Jhūsī identified with residence of, xiv. 164.
Pūrus, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
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Pushyamitra, founder of Sunga dynasty (184–72 B.C.), ii. 286; defeated Menander (153 B.C.), ii. 287.
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Pyinmanā, town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, centre of teak trade, with special pottery industry, xxi. 10–11.
Pyinmanā, ancient city in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pyintha, hill township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 11.
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Salt-Water Lake, swamp in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, used for sewage of Calcutta, xxi. 414.

Salūmbar, town in Udaipur, Rājputāna, residence of the hereditary minister of the State, xxi. 414.

Sālūr, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 415.

Sālūr, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 415.

Sāluva, Vijayanagar usurper. *See* Narasimha.

Sāluva Tikkama, Seuna general, additions to Hariharesvara temple by (1277), xiii. 55; success in Mysore, xviii. 173.

Salvador Bourbon, general in Bhopāl State army (end of eighteenth century), xiii. 324.

Salvation Army, population statistics, i. 477; in Ahmadābād, v. 98–99; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Jhang, xiv. 129; Kaira, xiv. 280; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Punjab, xx. 292; Sirūr, Poona, xxiii. 49; Talegaon-Dhamdhere, Poona, xxiii. 213.

Salween, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxi. 415–422; physical aspects, 415–416; history, 416–417; population, 417; agriculture, 418; forests, 418–419; minerals, 419; trade and communications, 419–421; administration, 421–422; education, 422; medical, 422.

Salween, river of Burma, iii. 362, xxi. 422–423.

Sam Long Hpa, first Sawbwa of Möngkawng (1215), xviii. 137.

Sam Rānizai, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expeditions against (1849, 1878), xxiii. 185.

Samad Khān, Sardār, Bārakzai, governor of Kohāt (early nineteenth century), xv. 343.

Samadhiāla, Samadhiāla (Chabhāria), Samadhiāla (Chāran), three petty States in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 1.

Sāmaguting, village in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, former head-quarters of District, xxii. 1.

Samāj. *See* Adi Samāj, Arya Samāj, Brahmo Samāj, *and* Nabibidhan Samāj.

Sāmal Bhatt, Gujarātī poet, ii. 430.

Samalio Sord, son of Hathi Sord, Idar State held by (thirteenth century), xiii. 325.

Sāmalkot, town in Godāvari District, Madras, with sugar refinery and agricultural farm, xxii. 1.

Saman Burj, building at Agra, v. 86.

Samāna, ancient town in Patiāla, Punjab, which formerly gave its name to a kind of calico, xxii. 1–2.

Sāmāna Range, in North-West Frontier Province, held by a line of forts, xxii. 1.

Samand Khān, governor of Sirhind, defeated by the Sikhs (middle of eighteenth century), xx. 134.

Samandar, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1697–8), vi. 277.

Sāmānids, Persian dynasty, rule in Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.

Samarkand, or Shām Singh, son of chief of Būndi, brought up as a Musalmān (middle of sixteenth century), ix. 80.

Sāmāro, old name of *tāluka* in Sind. *See* Jamesābād.

Samāstipur, subdivision in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xxii. 2.

Samāstipur, town and railway junction in Darbhangā District, Bengal, with railway workshops, xxii. 2–3.

Samatata, ancient name for the deltaic tract of Bengal. *See* Banga.

Sāma-veda, the, a compilation from the *Rig-veda*, i. 402, ii. 227.
Samayapuram, village in Trichinopoly District, Madras, scene of one of Clive's battles (1752), xxii. 3–5.
Sambalpur, District in Orissa Division, Bengal, transferred from Central Provinces in 1905, xxii. 5–17; physical aspects, 5–7; history, 7–8; population, 8–10; agriculture, 10–12; forests, 12; minerals, 12; trade and communications, 13–14; famine, 14; administration, 14–16; education, 16; medical, 16.
Sambalpur, *tahsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, xxii. 17.
Sambalpur, trading town and railway terminus in Sambalpur District, Bengal, with manufactures of *tasar* silk and a printing press, xxii. 17–18; manufactures, iii. 199.
Sambandha, author of the *Tivāram*, Tamil hymns to Siva, ii. 426.
Sāmbar. *See* Deer, *Sāmbar*.
Sambhājī, eldest son and successor of Sivājī (1680–89), killed by Aurangzeb, ii. 440, xvi. 250, xx. 168, xxii. 50, 119; incursions into Berār (1680), vii. 369; plundered and burnt Dharangaon (1685), xi. 298; plundered Goa (1683), xii. 255; ravaged Khāndesh, xv. 229; temple at Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xix. 396; led a force against Sonda, North Kanara (1682), xxiii. 82; landed two hundred men on Underi Island, Kolāba (1680), xxiv. 131; annexed Vālva, Kolhāpur, xxiv. 298.
Sambhal, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 18.
Sambhal, ancient town with ruins in Morādābād District, United Provinces, birthplace of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxii. 18–19.
Sāmbhar Lake, salt lake in Rājputāna, i. 34, xxii. 19–21; salt manufacture, iii. 159–160, iv. 251, 252.
Sāmbhar, town in Rājputāna, xxii. 21, 22.
Sambhu Nāth Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
Sambhudan, Kāchāri fanatic, revolt at Maibang, Assam (1882), ix. 251–252, xvii. 27.
Sambhuganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 22.
Sambhunāth temple, at Sītākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
Sameswari, river of Assam. *See* Someswari.
Samka, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxii. 22.
Samkara, last Hindu king of Deogiri, captured and slain by Malik Kāfūr (1312), ii. 343.
Samla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxii. 22.
Samman Burj, building at Lahore, xvi. 109.
Sammās, Rājput clan dominant in Sind (1351–1520), ii. 370, xxii. 396; in Bukkur, ix. 47; Cutch, xi. 78; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Karāchi, xv. 3, 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffargarh probably under, xviii. 76; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Samo, tribe in Sind, representing the Sammās, xxii. 407.
Sampat Rao Gaikwār, library at Baroda, vii. 82.
Sampgaon, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 23.
Sāmpla, *tahsīl* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxii. 23.
Samprati, Jain prince (second century B. C.), xvi. 22.
Sampriti Rājā temple, on Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.
Samrāla, *tahsīl* in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xxii. 23.
Samseparvat, peak in Western Ghāts. *See* Kudremukh.
Samthar, treaty State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xxii. 23–26.
Samthar, capital of State in Central India, xxii. 26.
Samudragupta, king of Gupta dynasty (326–75), ii. 290–292; eulogy of, on Asoka pillar at Allahābād, ii. 50; raid into Southern India, ii. 150; in Central India, ix. 336; Mālwā, xvii. 102; Patna, xx. 68; United Provinces, xxiv. 149.
Samudrasena, copperplate grant of (A. D. 612–3), at Nirmand, xix. 124.
Samulcottah, town in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Sāmalkot.
Samundri, *tahsīl* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxii. 26.
Samūr, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
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āna, xv. 417; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Mysore, xviii. 210; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 349; Partābgarh, xx. 18; Pīlībhīt, xx. 140; Punjab, xx. 382; Rājputāna, xxi. 120–121; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sholāpur, xii. 300; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Thāna, xxiii. 296; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Sanābpur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.

Sanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 26.

Sānand, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxii. 26.

Sānand, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxii. 26.

Sanātan Dharm Sabha School, Lahore, xvi. 98, 114.

Sanaudā, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 27.

Sanaur, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxii. 27.

Sanāwān, *tahsīl* in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xxii. 27.

Sanb, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.

Sānchī, ancient site in Bhopāl, Central India, xxii. 27–29; inscribed caskets from, ii. 44, 45, 54; inscriptions on outside parts of *stūpa*, ii. 45–46, 47, 57; *stūpas*, ii. 104, 108, 109, 159–160, 160–161.

Sānchoras, subdivision of Brāhmans, Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189.

Sandakphū, peak in the Himālayas, xxii. 29–30, 435.

Sandals, manufactured in Amarapura, Burma, v. 272; Burma, ix. 177; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kohāt, xv. 347.

Sandal-wood carving, &c., chief places in India, iii. 230, 231; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82, 87; Bilimora, Baroda, viii. 236; Gadhada, Kāthiāwār, xii. 120; Kāthiāwār, xv. 180; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 24; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Mysore, xviii. 221; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288.

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Sandamani pagoda, Mandalay, xvii. 143.

Sandarbans, Government estate in Bengal delta. *See* Sundarbans.

Sandathuriya, king of Arakan (second century), image of Buddha cast by, xvii. 141.

Sandaw pagoda, near Lamaing, Burma, v. 296; Sandoway, xxii. 33–34.

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Sandeman, Fort, subdivision and town in Baluchistān. *See* Fort Sandeman.

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Sand-grouse (Pteroclетes), seven species in India, i. 255–256; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, famous for, viii. 204.

Sandhe Khān, Shaikh, in charge of Hoshiārpur at annexation (1846), xiii. 195.

Sāndī, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xxii. 30.

Sandīla, *tahsīl* in Hardoi District, United Provinces, xxii. 30.

Sandīla, ancient town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, with manufactures, xxii. 30–31.

Sandomil, Count of, Viceroy of Goa (1732–41), xii. 255.

Sandoway, District in Arakan Division, Lower Burma, xii. 31–40; physical aspects, 31–33; history, 33–34; population, 34–35; agriculture, 35–36; forests, 36; trade and communications, 37–38; administration, 38–40; education, 40; medical, 40.
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Sandwīp, island in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, devastated by storm-waves (1864, 1876), xxii. 48–49.

Sanemintayāgyi, king, built pagodas in Ava (306 B.C.), vi. 151.

Sang Aw, or 'the Pa-ok-chok,' supremacy of, in South Hsenwi State, Burma (*ob.* 1889), xiii. 218.

Sang Hai, rebellion of, in Hsenwi State, Burma (*c.* 1860), xiii. 218.

Sanga Singh, Rānā of Mewār. *See* Sangrām Singh I.

Sangala, capture by Alexander, ii. 276–277.

Sangameshwar, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxii. 49.

Sangameshwar, ancient and sacred town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxii. 49–50.

Sangameshwar, or Sangama Iswara, temples in Bāgevādi valley, Bijāpur, vi. 183; at Bhavāni, Coimbatore, viii. 98; Pārner, Ahmadnagar, xx. 6; Pattadkal, ii. 168, 175, 178; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; fairs in honour of, at Shendurni, Khāndesh, xxii. 271; Trimbak, Nāsik, xxiv. 49.

Sangamner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 50.

Sangamner, trading town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 50.

Sanganer, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, with manufacture of chintzes, xxii. 50–51; calico-printing, iii. 186; tinsel-painting, iii. 185.

Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Kotda.

Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 51.

Sangarh, *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxii. 51.

Sangat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1822–34), xiv. 167; transferred capital from Jīnd to Sangrūr (1827), xxii. 55.

Sangha, Congregation of Buddhist monks, i. 410; of Jain monks, i. 415.

Sanghar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxii. 51.

Sanghar, entered service of Bābar, and fell at Pānīpat (1526), xx. 132.

Sānghi, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxii. 51.

Sanghjī Jethwa, traditional founder of Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.

Sangīn Alī (*ob.* 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitrāl, x. 301.

Sāngla, village with ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.

Sānglawāla Tibba, hill in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.

Sāngli, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 52–54; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.

Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxii. 54.

Sangma, exogamous sept of Gāros, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 175.

Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xxii. 54.

Sāngojī, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 1.

Sāngola, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54.

Sāngola, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54–55.

Sangrām Sāh, greatest king of Garhā-Mandlā dynasty, x. 13, xvii. 160–161, xxii. 167.

Sangrām Singh, Chauhān Rājput, traditional founder of Etah (fourteenth century), xii. 37.

Sangrām or Sanga Singh I, the greatest of the Rānās of Mewār (1508–27), xxiv. 89; took Chanderi (1520), x. 164; defeated Mahmūd Khiljī II and took Gāgraun, xii. 122; enlarged territory of the Rājputs, xxi. 96; encountered Bābar's army at Khānua (1527), and was defeated and mortally wounded, ii. 394, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; took Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; took Sarangpur from Mahmūd Khiljī II (1526), xxii. 96.

Sangrām Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1710–34), xxiv. 91.

Sangrām Singh, second son of Rājā of Idar, became independent at Ahmadnagar, Mahī Kāntha (*c.* 1791), v. 125, xiii. 326.

Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii. 55.

Sangrūr, *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* in Jīnd State, Punjab, xxii. 55.

Sangrūr, capital of Jīnd State, Punjab, since 1827, with college and hospitals, xxii. 55.

Sangu, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 55–56.

Sanitaria and hill stations, in the Himālayas, i. 19; Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 5; Alwaye, Travancore, v. 269; Amboli, Bombay, v. 291; Bharwain,

Hoshiārpur, viii. 89; Chail, Patiāla, Punjab, x. 121; Chāngla Gali, Hazāra, x. 173; Cherāt, Peshāwar, x. 193; Chikalda, Amraotī, Berār, x. 220; Coimbatore, x. 372; Coonoor, Nīlgiris, xi. 2; Dalhousie, Gurdāspur, xi. 125–126; Darjeeling, xi. 169, 180–181; Dungā Gali, Hazāra, xi. 379; Fort Munro, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xii. 101, xxiii. 129; Fort Sandeman, Baluchistān, xii. 103; Gālna fort, Khāndesh, xii. 125; Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371; Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 68; Khandāla, Poona, xv. 223–224; Khuldābād, Aurangābād, xv. 285; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Kotagiri, Nīlgiris, xv. 410; Kurseong, Darjeeling, xvi. 54; Kuttālam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 57–58; Landour, Dehra Dūn, xvi. 135; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 424–426; Manora, Karāchi, xv. 12; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 219–221; Mount Victoria, Burma, xviii. 9; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 42–43; Mussoorie, Dehra Dūn, xviii. 61–62; Nathia Gali, Hazāra, xviii. 415; Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 238; Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 306–308; Palmaner, North Arcot, xix. 370; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 378–380; Pīrmed, Travancore, xx. 152; Ponmudi, Travancore, xx. 163; Purandhar, Poona, xx. 396–397; Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170–171; Rānīkhet, Almorā, xxi. 233–234; Sakesar, Shāhpur, xxi. 389, 412; Sheikh Budīn, Dera Ismail Khān, xxii. 268; Sulaimān Range, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129; Tārāgarh, Ajmer, v. 170; Thandaung, Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 304; Thandiāni, Hazāra, xxiii. 304; Wellington, Nīlgiris, xxiv. 384–385; Yercaud, Salem, xxiv. 423–424.

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Sanjan, village in Thāna District, Bombay, early settlement of Pārsīs, xxii. 56–57; Pārsīs traditionally arrived at (717), i. 439–440.

Sanjāri, *tahsīl* in Drug District, Central Provinces, xxii. 57.

Sanjāwi, sub-*tahsīl* in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xxii. 57–58.

Sanjeli, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 58.

Sānkala, ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab. *See* Sāngla.

Sankar, Srī, or Sankar Deb, Vaishnava reformer and Assamese poet, ii. 434; founder of Mahāpurushia sect in Assam, vi. 47; founded religious college at Barpetā, Assam, vii. 85.

Sankara Chandra, king of Kashmīr, defeat of Prithwī Chandra in Jullundur (end of ninth century), xiv. 223.

Sankara Varman, king of Kashmīr (883–902), xv. 91–92; invaded kingdom of Alākhāna, xii. 365.

Sankarāchārya, commentator on the Vedānta and missionary of Sivaism (*c.* 788–820), i. 422, ii. 254, 329, viii. 203; work of, i. 421; born on banks of Alwaye river, Travancore, v. 269; temple at Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 179; *maths* at Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Sringeri, Mysore, xiv. 264, xxiii. 99, 105; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; visited Nepāl, xix. 31; buried at Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123; pupils said to have founded Brāhman *maths* at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.

Sankarāchārya, Srī, Srīsailam, Kurnool, under management of, xxiii. 110.

Sankaranayinārkovil, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 58.

Sankaranayinārkovil, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 58.

Sankarī Dāsī, Rānī, built Hanseswarī temple at Bānsbāria, Hooghly (1819), vi. 403.

Sankaridrug, village and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 395, xxii. 58–59.

Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.

Sankhatra, village in Siālkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.

Sankheda, town in Baroda, xxii. 59.

Sānkhya system of philosophy, ii. 256–257.

Sānkhya-kārikā, the, manual of Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.

Sankīsā, village with ruins in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 59–60; seal-stamp from, ii. 48–49.

Sankosh, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 60.

Sānkrail, village in Howrah District, Bengal, with jute-mills and cement works, xxii. 60.

Sannyāsī ascetics, i. 421, xx. 290.

Sanosra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 60.

Sansār Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, Bhūp Singh ousted from Bajwāra by (1801), vi. 221; attacked Kamlagarh, xiv. 328; rule in Kāngra, xiv. 384–385; attacked Bilāspur, xiv. 385; besieged Kāngra (1774), xiv. 398; invaded Mandī, xvii. 154; Nādaun once favourite resi-

dence of, xviii. 272; held court at Sujānpur Tīra, xxiii. 117.
Sānsias, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore, xii. 93; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Siālkot, xxii. 332.
Sanskrit, the language defined, the polished form of an archaic tongue, contrasted with the language of the Rigveda and with the later Prākrits, i. 357–359; influence of Sanskrit on the vernaculars, i. 362–363; revival between A.D. 350 and 450, ii. 141.
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Santāl Parganas, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xxii. 60–78; physical aspects, 61–64; history, 64–65; population, 65–69; agriculture, 69–71; forests, 71–72; minerals, 72; trade and communications, 72–74; famine, 74; administration, 74–77; education, 77–78; medical, 78; languages, i. 379, 383.
Sāntala Devī, Grāma founded by (twelfth century), xii. 344.
Santālī, dialect of Kherwārī, or language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 399; spoken in Bānkurā, vi. 386; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6.
Sāntalpur, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Santāls, hill tribe in Bengal, ethnology, i. 296; polyandry among, i. 483; in Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 25, 30, xi. 378; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Burdwān, ix. 94; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Dāman-i-koh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 131–132; Darrang, Assam, xi. 185; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 272; Dinājpur, xi. 350–351; Dumkā, Santāl Parganas, xi. 378; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122; Mālda, xvii. 77–78; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114–115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67–68; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
Santān, Rājā of Jhūsī, name of Sāndī said to be derived from, xxii. 30.
Santana Shāhi, Rājā, founder of Dumraon family in Shāhābād (1320), xi. 378.
Santapilly, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with lighthouse, xxii. 78–79.
Sāntara dynasty, held Araga under the Chālukyas, v. 389; in Kadūr, xiv. 264; included kingdom of Kalasa, xiv. 299; in Shimoga, xxii. 284.
Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.
Sante Bennūr, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.
Sānthal, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.
Sāntidās, temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.
Sāntipur, trading town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former site of a commercial Residency, xxii. 79; arts and manufactures, iii. 200, 202.

Santopilly, village in Madras. *See* Santapilly.
Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (*c.* 1690), viii. 191.
Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752–65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
Sanzar Khel Kākars, chief tribe in Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglön, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
Saoner, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 80.
Saonrs, caste. *See* Savaras.
Sapphires, iii. 161; found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327, 333.
Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgaon.
Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80–81.
Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsur Mardini.
Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81–82.
Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (*ob.* 1832), xxii. 228–229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
Sarabjīt Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1827), vi. 430.
Saracenic or Muhammadan architecture, ii. 181–200.
Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoys against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
Saraikelā, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82–84.
Sarais, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvī, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asīwan, Unao, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dohad, Pānch Mahāls, xi. 366; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, xiii. 7; Hyderābād State, xiii. 285; Jālna, Hyderābād, xiv. 29; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Karāchi, xv. 12; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219–220; Khataulī, Muzaffarnagar, xv. 266; Kosī, Muttra, xv. 408; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Mainpurī, xvii. 41; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 355; Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; Nūrmahal, Punjab, ii. 132; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 97; Sehore, Central India, xxii. 162; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Sarāj, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xxii. 84.
Sarāks, in Orissa, survival of Buddhism among, i. 413; traditional constructors of antiquarian remains at Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180.
Sāralā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxiv. 44.
Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84–93; physical aspects, 85–86; history, 86; population, 86–88; agriculture, 88–89; trade and communications, 89–91; famine, 91; administration, 91–93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.
Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
Sārang, Sultān, submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country, xxi. 264.
Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xx. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxiii. 21.
Sārang Singh Khīchī, Sāranpur named after, xxii. 95.
Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93–95.
Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
Sārangjī, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

Dewās State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmatī, xxii. 95–96; muslins, iii. 202.
Sarangsen, leader of Umat Rājputs, xxi. 68.
Saraogīs, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Sāras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii. 45.
Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
Sarasvatī, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219–220.
Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Sāraswat, or Sārsut, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Alwar, v. 260; monastery at Gurdāspur, xii. 401; Hissār, xiii. 149; in North Kanara, xiv. 345; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Saraswatī, river of Punjab, i. 30, xxii. 97.
Saraswatī, river of Western India, xxii. 97.
Saraswatpur, Saoner a corruption of, xxii. 80.
Sarath Deogarh, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
Sarawān, division in Baluchistān, xxii. 97–102; physical aspects, 97–98; history, 99; population, 99; agriculture, 99–100; trade and communications, 100–101; administration, 101–102.
Sarawān insurgents, Kalāt surrendered to (1840), xiv. 305.
Sarawāns, division of Brāhuis, Baluchistān, ix. 15.
Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi. 226.
Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt (1723–30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
Sārdā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102–103.
Sardār Khān, Haidar Alī's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780), xxiii. 277.
Sardār Khān, Malik, chief of the Nūmria clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.
Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764–6), xv. 311.
Sardār Singh, chief of Lugāsi, Central India (1814–60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 209.
Sardār Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1838–42), xxiv. 92.
Sardār Singh, Rājā of Bīkaner (1851–72), viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii. 104.
Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.
Sardār Singh Rāthor, original owner of Sardārpur, xxii. 103.
Sardārgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.
Sardārni Lachhman Kunwar (*ob.* 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwā Bhīl Corps, xxii. 103–104.
Sardārshahr, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104–105.
Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (*ob.* 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105–107.
Sardūl Singh, son of Ala Singh, Mīna destroyed by (early eighteenth century), xx. 133.
Sārdūl Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879–1900), xv. 312.
Sarfa Khān, Dīwān, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402.
Sarfarāz Alī, Mīr, appointed by Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwār, to watch ministers (1820), vii. 38.
Sarfarāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardi Khan at Giriā (1740), xii. 245.
Sarfarāz Khān, rule in Sind (1772–5), xxii. 399.
Sargodha, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 107.
Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107–108.
Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Surgujā.
Sarguja, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
Sārh Salempur, former name of Narwal *tahsīl*, United Provinces, xxii. 108.
Sarīla, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, ix. 77, xxii. 108.
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Sarkat, Rājā, traditional founder of Sardhana town, xxii. 105.

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Sartanjī, founder of Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.

Sāru, peak in Rānchī District, Bengal, xxi. 197–198, xxii. 110.

Sāru Pennu, hill-god of Khonds in Khondmāls, xv. 284.

Sarūp Singh, chief of Ramgarh, murdered by chief of Alwar (*c.* 1777), xxi. 177.

Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1837–64), xiv. 167.

Sarūp Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1842–61), xxiv. 92.

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Sarwan, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 110.

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Sarwar Alī Khān, present Nawāb of Korwai (1906), xv. 405.

Sarwar Gul, peak in Southern Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 380.

Sarwar Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (*ob.* 1836), xxiii. 244.

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Shāhwānis, Brāhui tribe, in Sarawān, ix. 15, xxii. 99.
Shāhzāda Bārbak Habshī, king of Bengal (1486), vii. 216.
Shāhzāda high school, at Delhi, xi. 241.
Shaikh Othmān, suburb of Aden Settlement, with wells, v. 10, 16.
Shaikha, the Khakhar, besieged Pākpattan (1394), xix. 333.
Shaikhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Shekhāwati.
Shaikhpurā, town in Monghyr District, Bengal. *See* Sheikhpurā.
Shaikhs, division of Muhammadans, total number in all India, i. 498; Aden, v. 14; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; North Arcot, v. 409; Assam, vi. 157; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Balliā, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bijnor, viii. 196; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Bombay Presidency, viii. 305, 306; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Champāran, x. 141; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Chittagong, x. 310; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 383; Coorg, xi. 29; Dacca, xi. 107; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farīdpur, xii. 56; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 428; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Howrah, xiii. 208; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jessore, xiv. 95; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jhinjhāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 164; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmīr, xv. 102; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mālda, xvii. 78; Mallānwān, Hardoī, xvii. 94; Meerut, xvii. 257; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mysore, xviii. 203–204; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Noākhāli, xix. 131; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Pābna, xix. 299; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pilībhīt, xx. 139; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 288; Purnea, xx. 416; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rājshāhi, xxi. 163–164; Rāmpur,

xxi. 185; Rangpur, xxi. 227; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Sāran, xxii. 87; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, xxii. 406; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tippera, xxiii. 383; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Shāista Khān, Mughal general, unsuccessful against Sivājī (1662), ii. 402; governor of Bengal (1664 and 1680), vii. 217; captured Chākan fort, Poona (1662), x. 122; quelled depredations of Maghs and Firinghis in Chittagong (1664–6), x. 308; rule in Dacca, xi. 106; confiscated English factory at Cossimbazar, xi. 52; won over Portuguese in Noākhāli by threats and cajolery, xix. 130; occupied Poona (1663), xx. 182; attacked Sandwīp Island (1665), xxii. 48–49.

Shājāpur *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 227–228.

Shājāpur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 228.

Shakargarh, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xxii. 228.

Shakarkhelda, village in Berār. *See* Fathkhelda.

Shakespear, Colonel Sir R., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1859–61), ix. 376.

Shakespear, Captain, Superintendent of South Lushai Hills, conflict with Lushais (1892), xvi. 216.

Shāl, ancient and local name of Quetta, xxi. 13, 20.

Shālamār, gardens and pleasure-ground near Lahore, xvi. 109–110.

Shales, in the upper division of the Purāna group, i. 61; in the Vindhyan system, i 62; of the Neobolus series, i. 64; in the uppermost division of the Haimantas, i. 66; Silurian, i. 66; infra-Trias of Hazāra, i. 67; Spiti, i. 68; Moulmein series, i. 74; Jurassic, i. 75, 76; Tālcher series, i. 82; ironstone, i. 83; Sabāthu stage, i. 91; Khojak, i. 92; Kohāt, i. 93; Burma, i. 94.

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Shalmānis, Tājik race, Hashtnagar held by, xiii. 60; in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.

Shām Bāgh, at Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271.

Shām Bāzār, quarter of Calcutta, ix. 274.

Shām Kishor Dās, Mahant, chief of Chhuīkhadān (1867–96), x. 216.

Shām Singh, Rājā of Chamba (1873–1904), x. 130.

Shām Singh Hospital, Chamba town, Punjab, x. 133, 134.

Shāman Khel, branch of Mahsūds, North-West Frontier, xvii. 25.

Shambāni, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.

Shambhu Singh, Mahārānā of Mewār (1861–74), xxiv. 92; relief of distress from famine (1868–9), xxiv. 98.

Shambhu Singh, present Mahārāwal of Bānswāra (1905), vi. 409.

Shambhuappa Koshti, shrine at Urun-Islāmpur, Sātāra, xxiv. 286.

Shambhuling, temple at Hebli, Dhārwār, xiii. 100.

Shāmli, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, scene of battle (1804), xxii. 228–229.

Shams Khān, conquered Jetpur from Champrāj, xiv. 101.

Shamsābād, historic town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 229.
Shamsher Bahādur, Nawāb of Bāndā (early nineteenth century), vi. 349, 356, ix. 72; Bundelkhand laid waste, but driven back by British, ix. 71–72, xix. 401; Kālpī held by Gobind Rao on behalf of, xiv. 19.
Shamsher Khān, foster-brother of emperor Akbar, land at Batāla granted to, vii. 133.
Shamsher Parkāsh, Rājā of Sirmūr (1856–98), xxiii. 24; Shamsher Villa, Nāhan, built, xviii. 321; State surveyed and settled under, xxiii. 27.
Shamsher Singh, Rājā of Mandī (1729), xvii. 154.
Shamsher Singh, Rājā of Bashahr (1850), vii. 94–95.
Shamshergarh, name for Samthar town, xxii. 26.
Shams-i-Sirāj Afīf, author of the *Tārikh-i-Fīroz Shāhi*, v. 2.
Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1406), vii. 216.
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Shams-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Lohāru, executed for murder of Mr. Fraser (1835), xvi. 169.
Shams-ud-dīn Shāh, Bahmanī king (1397), ii. 383, 385, xiii. 236, 237.
Shams-ul-mulk, son of Tufāl Khān, taken prisoner by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), vii. 368.
Shams-ul-mulk Zafar Jang Bahādur, son of Sir Khurshed Jāh, joint holder of Paigāh estates, Hyderābād, xix. 316.
Shams-ul-Umarā, Nawāb, co-regent in Hyderābād (1869–77), xiii. 242; palace at Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Sham-ud-dīn, Mīr, Mughli sect founded by (1496), xiii. 139.
Shan, language of the Tai group of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 388–389, 394, 401; spoken in Bhamo, viii. 49; Upper Chindwin, x. 242; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Kathā, xv. 156; Kengtung, xv. 201; Laihka, xvi. 118; Meiktila, xvii. 279; Möngpai, xvii. 407; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139; Namtok, xviii. 348; Ruby Mines, xxi. 329.
Shan States, Burma, geology, i. 67, 74; botany, i. 202–203; language, i. 388; minerals, iii. 145, 148; trade, iii. 300, 313; statistics, iv. 101.
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Shānāns, caste of toddy-drawers in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 361; Madura, xvi. 393; riots with Maravans (1899), xviii. 364; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Shankar, Rai, of Dārānagar, migrated from the Gangetic Doāb to Jaunpur (early thirteenth century), xiv. 126.
Shankar Rao More, defeated Malik-ut-Tujār at Vishālgarh (1453), xxiv. 321; defeated by Mahmūd Gawan at Vishālgarh (1469), xxiv. 321.
Shankar Sāh, Gond Rājput king, xvii. 162.
Shankargarh, village and fort in Peshāwar. *See* Shabkadar.
Shankarjī Keshav, built temples at Nirmal (1750), xix. 123.
Shankarling, temple at Nargund, Dhārwār, xviii. 378; Rabkavi, Southern Marāthā Country, xxi. 22; Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59.
Shankh Nārāyan, shrine at Beyt, Kāthiāwār, viii. 18.
Shankhāsur, demon who swallowed the Vedas, viii. 18.
Shankrāji Nārāyan, Pant Sachiv, Bhor bestowed upon (1697), viii. 147; Sinhgarh retaken (1706), xxiii. 13.
Shanor, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 267.
Shans, tribe in Burma akin to the Siamese and Ahoms, Amherst, v. 297; Assam, vi. 44; reign in Ava, vi. 151; in Bhamo, viii. 49, 57, 59; Burma, ix. 140; Chin Hills, x. 273; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 105; Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsahtung, xiii. 216; Hsamönghkam, xiii. 217; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Kamaing, xiv. 324; Karenni, xv. 36; Kathā, xv. 156; Kenglön, xv. 200; Kengtung, xv. 201; Kyaukse, xvi. 73; Kyawkku, xvi. 83; Kyong, xvi. 84; Lashio, xvi. 149; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Loi-ai, xvi. 170; Loilong and Loimaw, xvi. 171; Mandalay Division, xvii. 124, 125, 129; Maw, xvii. 235; Mawkmai, xvii. 236; Meiktila Division, xvii. 274–275; Minbu, xvii. 349; Mogaung, xvii. 382; Mönghsu and Möngsang, xvii. 389; Möng-

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Shāntappa Naik Tirumal Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.

Shaptrung Renīpoche, or Dharma Rājā, spiritual head of Bhutān, viii. 161.

Sharafābād, former name of Bahādurgarh, vi. 194.

Sharakpur, *tahsīl* in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharakpur, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharanpur, Christian village near Nāsik, Bombay, xviii. 402–403.

Shārdul Singh, Piplodā founded by (1547), xx. 148–149.

Shārdul Singh, ruler of Sītāmau (1899), xxiii. 52.

Sharif Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1751–62), xii. 20.

Sharīfs, class of Musalmāns, in Mysore, xviii. 255.

Shark-fins, exported from Baluchistān, vi. 302, 311; Karāchi, xv. 16; Makrān, xvii. 49.

Sharkī, or Sharqī, 'Eastern' dynasty of Jaunpur (1394–1493), ii. 374–375; architecture, ii. 184–185.

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Sharks (*Carcharias*, *Galeocerdo*, and *Zygaena*), abound in Indian seas, i. 275; Makrān, Baluchistān, vi. 302–303; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247.

Shāt Gumbaz, mosque, near Bāgherhāt, Khulnā, vii. 222, xxiii. 142.

Shatrūjīt Singh, Miān, manager of Kuthār for the minor chief (1896), xvi. 57.

Shaukāt Jang, governor of Purnea (1757), xx. 414–415.

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Sheep, wild or mountain, mostly *urial* (*Ovis vignei*), i. 233; found in Baluchistān, vi. 272; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110, 112; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Ladākh, xvi. 89; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Makrān Coast Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 13; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337; Sind, xxii. 393; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.

Sheakhāla-Howrah Light Railway. *See* Howrah-Sheakhāla Light Railway.

Shegaon, town in Buldāna District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 267–268.

Sheikān, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.

Sheikh Budīn, hill station in North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 268.

Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.

Sheinmagā, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 268.

Shekhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, forming a semi-independent confederacy, xxii. 268–270.
Shekhāwatī, dialect of Mārwārī, spoken in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Shekhawati Regiment (13th Rājputs), of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is honorary colonel, xxii. 270.
Shekhoī, dialect of Awadhi Hindī, spoken by Musalmāns in Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Shekhjī, chief of Amber (end of fourteenth century), Shekhāwati named after, xxii. 269.
Shekhūpura, estate in Punjab, xxii. 270.
Shekhūpura, ancient town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, once residence of Dārā Shikoh, xxii. 270.
Shellā, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xxii. 270–271.
Shellac, manufacture, iii. 173, 174; exports, iii. 175, 291; factories in Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Burdwān, ix. 97; Dīgnagar, Burdwān, xi. 345; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Mānikatala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Rānchī, xxi. 206; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāran, xxii. 90; Sonāmukhī, Bānkurā, xxiii. 80; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Shenali tank, at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.
Shencottah, town and railway station in Travancore State, Madras, centre of coffee and tea estates, xxii. 271.
Shendamangalam, town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.
Shendurni, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 271.
Shenshāi, 'royal' faction of the Pārsīs, i. 440.
Sheo Singh, Rājā of Sirohi (1816–62), xxiii. 31; founder of Sheoganj (1854), xxii. 271.
Sheo Singh Chandrāwat, Antrī granted to (fifteenth century), xxi. 191; Rāma, Bhīl, killed by, xxi. 191–192.
Sheodān Singh, Rājā of Alwar (1857–63), v. 258–259.
Sheoganj, town in Sirohi State, Rājputāna, adjoining Erinpura, xxii. 271.
Sheopur *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 271.
Sheopur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, with special industries, xxii. 271–272.
Sheorogars, class claiming Kshattriya descent, in Manki, North Kanara, xvii. 198.
Shepherd Mission Hospital, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.
Sher Afzal, intrigues in Chitrāl (1893–5), x. 302, 303.
Sher Ahmad, Sikhs in Kashmīr attacked (*c.* 1843), xv. 94.
Sher Alī Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, acknowledged by Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo as Amīr of Afghānistān (1869), ii. 516, v. 39; Russian intrigues favoured (1878), ii. 518, v. 40; flight and death in Afghān-Turkistān (1879), ii. 518, v. 40; palace at Kābul, xiv. 245; in Kandahār, xiv. 376.
Sher Khān, Harihar, Mysore, granted in *jāgīr* to, by Nawāb of Sāvanūr, xiii. 55.
Sher Khān, cousin of Balban, governor of Multān and Uchh, campaign of Nasīr-ud-dīn against (1253), ii. 360; Dīpālpur a fief of (1250), xi. 359; death (*c.* 1266), xx. 265.
Sher Khān, governor of Bengal (thirteenth century), vii. 216.
Sher Khān, Sūr, Afghān emperor (1540–5). *See* Sher Shāh.
Sher Khān Bābi, ancestor of the Bālāsinor and Rādhanpur houses in Gujarāt (*c.* 1664), xxi. 23.
Sher Khān Bābi, expelled Mughal governor from Junāgarh (*c.* 1735), xiv. 236–237.
Sher Khān mosque, at Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 105.
Sher Muhammad Khān, first military governor of Chicacole, built mosque at Chicacole (1641), x. 217; entered Bobbili estate (1652), viii. 252.
Sher Muhammad Khān, Sadozai, rule in Dera Ismail Khān (1815), xi. 262.
Sher Muhammad Khān Tālpur, Mīr, capital at Mīrpur Khās, xvii. 365; defeat (1843), xvii. 365.
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Shujābād, town in Multān District, Punjab, xxii. 310.

Shujālpur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, residence of Shujāat Khān, with cenotaph of Rānojī Sindhia, xxii. 310–311.

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Shujā-ul-mulk, present Mehtār of Chitrāl (1895), x. 302–303.

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Shwedaung, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, with silk industry, xxii. 324–325.

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Sikkim, State in Eastern Himālayas, xxii. 365–373; physical aspects, 365–367; history, 367–369; population, 369–370; agriculture, 370; forests, 370; minerals, 370; trade and communications, 370–371; administration, 371–373.

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Silā Devī, 'stone goddess,' temple at Amber, Rājputāna, v. 291.

Sīla Dwīpa, name of part of Mahāsthān, xvi. 437.

Silāditya. *See* Harshavardhana.

Silāditya, king of Mālwā, traditional account of, ii. 72; Maukharīs crushed by, xxiv. 149.

Silāhāra dynasty, in the Konkan (ninth to thirteenth century), viii. 281–282; Karanja, xv. 23; Kolhāpur, xv. 382; Konkan, xv. 395; Thāna, xxiii. 292.

Silāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxii. 373.

Silao, village in Patna District, Bengal, xxii. 373.

Silarai, brother and general of Koch king (middle of sixteenth century), x. 381.

Silchar, subdivision in Cāchār District, Assam, xxii. 373–374.

Silchar, head-quarters of Cāchār District, Assam, xxii. 374–375; meteorology, i. 154.

Silghāt, village in Nowgong District, Assam, xxii. 375.

Silhāra Bhoja Rājā, Panhāla ascribed to, xix. 396.

Silharī, Gahlot Rājput, Raisen stronghold of (sixteenth century), xxi. 63.

Silica, chalcedonic (including agate and carnelians), iii. 162–163.

Silīgurī, village and railway terminus in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xxii. 375.

Silīserh Lake, in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 269.

Silk industry, history, iii. 206–207; wild silk, iii. 208; area of production, iii. 208; filatures, mills, &c., iii. 208–209; artistic manufactures and chief centres of production, iii. 209–211; trade, iii. 211–212, 255; imports and exports, iii. 277, 308, 310.

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Sillāna, State and town in Central India. *See* Sailāna.

Sillod, crown *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxii. 375.

Silva, Bernardo Peres da, Governor of Goa (1835), xii. 257.

Silva, Jean de (Bourbon), fugitives from Mutiny received by (1857), xiii. 324.

Silveira, Antonio de, defended Diu against Mahmūd II (1538), xi. 364.

Silver, found with galena but not now worked, iii. 145; imports and exports, iii. 292, 309, 310.

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Silver-work. *See* Gold- and Silver-work.

Sim, Major, survey of Pāmban Channel (1828), xix. 376.

Simha Deva, king of Kashmīr. *See* Jaya Simha.

Simhāchalam, temple in Vizagapatam, Madras, xxii. 375.

Simhāsana-dvātrimsikā, the, Sanskrit collection of fairy-tales, of Buddhistic origin, ii. 252.

Simhāsanaswāmits, religious heads of the Lingāyats, Ujjini, Bellary, seat of, xxiv. 115.

Simla, District in Delhi Division, Punjab, xxii. 376–382; physical aspects, 376–378; history, 378; population, 378–379; agriculture, 379–380; forests, 380; trade and communications, 380–381; administration, 381–382; education, 382; medical, 382.

Simla, town in Simla District, Punjab, summer capital of the Government of India and permanent head-quarters of many of the Army departments, xxii. 382–385; observatory, i. 105; meteorology, i. 113, 151–152, 155.

Simla-*cum*-Bharauli, isolated tracts in Simla District, Punjab, xxii. 385.

Simla Hill States, group of States in Punjab, under a Superintendent, xxii. 385–388; surveys, iv. 493.

Simpson, Lieutenant, killed by Manipuris (1891), xvii. 188.

Sinagi Nāmgyāl, king of Ladākh, Spiti fell into hands of (*c.* 1630), xxiii. 93.

Sinbaungwe, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxii. 388.
Sinbyumashin, mother of king Thībaw's three queens, xvii. 141.
Sinbyumyashin, king of Toungoo. *See* Bayin Naung.
Sinbyushin, king of Burma (1764–76), ix. 123; rule in Ava, vi. 152; sent army against Mergui (1775), xvii. 297; moved capital from Shwebo to Ava (1766), xxii. 323.
Sinchulā, hill range in Eastern Bengal, xxii. 388–389.
Sinchulā, Treaty of, with Bhutān (1865), viii. 160.
Sind, province of Bombay Presidency, xxii. 389–432; physical aspects, 389–394; history, 394–403; population, 403–412; agriculture, 412–416; fisheries, 416; rents, wages, and prices, 416–417; forests, 417–418; mines and minerals, 418; arts and manufactures, 418; commerce and trade, 418–420; communications, 420–421; administration, 421–422; legislation and justice, 422; revenue, 422–423; land revenue, 423–424; miscellaneous revenue, 424–427; public works, 427–428; local and municipal, 428–430; army, 430; police and jails, 430; education, 430–431; medical, 431; bibliography, 431–432.
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Sind, river of Central India, xxii. 432–433.
Sind College, at Karāchi, xv. 12, 18.
Sind Press Company, cotton-presses at Karāchi, xv. 12.
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former company), iii. 376, 398.
Sindan, old name for Sanjan, Thāna, xxii. 56.
Sindas, line of Naga chiefs in Belagutti, Mysore (twelfth century), vii. 144.
Sindes, agricultural caste, in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144.
Sindgi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 433.
Sindhia, family name of Rājā of Gwalior, wars with, ii. 442, 443, 484, 491, 502; British relations with, ii. 444, iv. 10, 11, 65, 70, 74, 75, 76; Bāgh possessed, vi. 184; Barnagar conquered (eighteenth century), vii. 23; Govind Rao Gaikwār supported in quarrel with Mānājī Gaikwār, vii. 36; Rājā of Baroda, Central India, compelled to acknowledge suzerainty of, vii. 84; Belgaum harried, vii. 148; Bhind fell to (eighteenth century), viii. 110; ceded share of Chanderī State to the British (1844), xiv. 138; Gohad under, xi. 324; history of rule in Gwalior, xii. 421–426; family cenotaphs at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151–152; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwā (1724), ix. 340; Mandasor possessed by, xvii. 150; Nadīgaon *pargana* held by Rājā of Datiā from, xviii. 283; Narod fell to (nineteenth century), xviii. 381; rule in Nimār, xix. 108, 119; Pāvāgarh held by (1761–1803, 1804–53), xx. 80; Rājgarh became tributary to, xxi. 69; Rājā of Ratlām became tributary to, xxi. 241; mansions belonging to, at Shrīgonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Sikarwārī fell to (eighteenth century), xxiii. 419; held Sindkhed, xxii. 434; Sunel fell to, xxiii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur invested and laid waste, xxiv. 91, 92; Ujjain passed to (*c.* 1750), xxiv. 114–115; Yāval possessed, xxiv. 415. *See also* Jaiājī, Mahādjī, *and* Daulat Rao Sindhia.
Sindhī, or Sindī, language of the outer group of the Indo-Aryan family, with four dialects and no literature, i. 362, 364, 372, 397; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300–302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, xxii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
Sindhnūr, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.
Sindhnūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.
Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995–1010), xi. 293.
Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
Sindīs, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 406, 407.
Sindkhed, village in Buldāna District, Berār, home of the Marāthā family of Jādon, xxii. 433–434.
Sindkheda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
Sindkheda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
Sind-Pishīn Railway, vi. 312–313.
Sind-Sāgar Doāb, *doāb* in Punjab, xxii. 434–435.
Singāhī Bhadaura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
Singār Chaorī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40.
Singār Chaorī, temple at Chitor, x. 299.
Singareni coal-field, Hyderābād, iii. 132, 135, xiii. 261.
Singhana, Yādava king (1210–47), ii. 341; acquired Western Chālukyan kingdom, xi. 200; rule in Deccan from 1191, vi. 143.
Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
Singhar, Sūmra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.
Singhāra or water-chestnut, found in Damoh, xi. 139; Kashmīr, xv. 126–127; Lūni river, xvi. 212; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
Singhbhūm, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xxiii. 1–11; physical aspects, 1–3; history, 4–6; population, 6–7; agriculture, 7–8; forests, 8; minerals, 8; trade and communications, 8–9; famine, 9; administration, 9–10; education, 10–11; medical, 11; botany, i. 190–191; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 144; copper, iii. 144.
Singlā, river of Assam, xxiii. 11.
Singpho dialects. *See* Kachin.
Singpho Hills, tract of hilly country on border of Assam, xxiii. 11–12.
Singphos, tribe in Assam, vi. 14; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Singpho Hills, xxiii. 11–12.
Singpur, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.
Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 12.
Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.
Singu Min, king of Burma (1776–81), ix. 123.
Sinhgarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 12–13.
Sinjhoro, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Sinnar, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13–14.
Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
Sinpyushin pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
Siohārā, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces. *See* Seohārā.
Sipāh Kambar Khel, tribe sharing in Khyber allowance (1840), xv. 302.
Siprā, river of Central India, xxiii. 14–15.
Sīprī, town and railway terminus in Gwalior State, Central India, former British cantonment, xxiii. 15.
Sīra, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 15.
Sīra, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, former Muhammadan capital, xxiii. 15–16.
Siraguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras. *See* Siruguppa.
Siraikī, dialect of Sindī, i. 372; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Khairpur, xv. 212; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
Sirājganj, subdivision in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 16.
Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16–17.
Sirāj-ud-daula, Nawāb of Bengal (1756–7), ii. 474, vii. 217; took Calcutta (1756), ii. 474, vii. 218, ix. 264; conspiracy to set Mīr Jafar in his place, ii. 475; battle of Plassey (1757), ii. 475–476, iv. 9, xx. 156; murder, ii. 476.
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Sirāj-ul-mulk, minister at Hyderābād

(1843–7 and 1851–3), xiii. 241–242, xxi. 394.
Sirālkoppa, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 17.
Sirampur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Serampore.
Siranda, lake in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xxiii. 17.
Siras Pāl, Sarsāwā named after, xxii. 109–110.
Sirasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiii. 17.
Sirāthū, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 18.
Sīrgāli, town in Madras. *See* Shiyāli.
Sirhind, historic town in Patiāla State, Punjab, sacked by the Sikhs, xxiii. 20–21.
Sirhind, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Fatehgarh.
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Sukesar, mountain in Shāhpur District, Punjab. *See* Sakesar.
Suket, Himālayan State in Punjab, xxiii. 118.
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Sukh Deb Rai, rule in Jessore (1729–45), xiv. 93.
Sūkh Mahal, palace near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Sukhāvatī-vyūha, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1007–8), ii. 352.
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Sūr Dās, blind bard of Agra, author of the *Sūr-sāgar*, in the Braj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindī, ii. 422–423.

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Sūr Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1595–1620), xiv. 184; built Moti Mahal, xiv. 199.

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Surahā Tāl, lake in Ballia District, United Provinces, xxiii. 148–149.

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Sūrasena, ancient name of a tract of country in Northern India, round Muttra, xxiii. 149–150.

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Surat city, head-quarters of Surat District, Bombay, once commercial capital of Western India and Presidency of East India Company, xxiii. 164–169; population, 164; situation, 164–165; history, 165–166; buildings and tombs, 166–167; trade, 167–168; administration, 168.

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Sūrat Singh Lodhī, Rao, rebels in Narsinghpur resisted by (1857), xviii. 387.
Sūrat Singh, Thākur, present chief of Tharoch, Punjab, xxiii. 316.
Sūratgarh, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 169.
Sūrdeo, Rājā of Chhattīsgarh (*c.* 1000), viii. 223.
Surendra Bikram Sah, Mahārājā of Nepāl (1846–81), xix. 36.
Surendra Sāh, pretender to Sambalpur, disturbances by (1857–64), xxii. 7–8.
Sureras, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
Surgāna, petty State in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 169–170.
Surgujā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiii. 170–174; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Sūri, subdivision in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
Sūri, head-quarters of Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
Sūri, or Sūr, dynasty (1540–55), founded by Sher Shāh, Sūr, ii. 395–397; coins of, ii. 145–146; Farrukhābād under, xii. 64; Lucknow under, xvi. 189. *See also* Sher Shāh, Sūr.
Suriapet, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 174.
Suribān, village in Rāmdurg State, Bombay, scene of Mr. Manson's murder (1858), xxiii. 174–175.
Surindar Bikram Parkāsh, present Rājā of Sirmūr (1898), xxiii. 24.
Sūrjan, Rao, chief of Būndi (1554), ix. 80; in possession of Ranthambhor, ix. 80.
Sūrjya Kānta Achārjya, Mahārājā, presented water-supply to Nasīrābād, Dacca, xviii. 414.
Surmā, river of Assam, xxiii. 175–176.
Surmā Valley and Hill Districts, Division of Assam, xxiii. 177; density of population, i. 451.
Surman, embassy to Delhi (1715–7), ii. 462.
Sursāgar, tank in Baroda, vii. 82.
Sursati, river in Punjab. *See* Saraswatī.
Surthān, Rao of Sirohi (early seventeenth century), xxiii. 30–31.
Surul, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, former commercial residency, xxiii. 177–178.
Survey instruments, manufactured at Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86.
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Sūrya, Vedic sun-god, i. 403, ii. 213; Payech temple dedicated to Vishnu as, xv. 98.
Susang, Mahārājā of, Durgāpur site of palace, xi. 386.
Sūsīs, striped cloths, used for women's trousers, iii. 198, 199, 200; manufactured at Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 318; Talagang, Attock, xxiii. 207.
Susruta, Sanskrit medical author and surgeon (second century), ii. 266, iv. 457.
Susunia, hill in Bānkurā District, Bengal, xxiii. 178.
Suswā river, legendary origin, xi. 212.
Sutārs, carpenters, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Sātāra, xxii. 121.
Sutaungbyi, pagoda in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Sutaungya, pagoda in Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128.

Suthālia, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxiii. 178.
Sutherland, Colonel J., Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1841), xxi. 142.
Sutlej, one of the five rivers of the Punjab, xxiii. 178–179; course, i. 31; river deposits, i. 101.
Sutlej Canals, Upper, Imperial system of four inundation canals in Punjab, iii. 332, 333–334, xxiii. 179–181.
Sutlej Inundation Canals, Lower, Imperial system of inundation canals in Punjab, xxiii. 181–182.
Sutlej States, frontier brigade raised in (1846), iv. 337.
Sutnā, town in Rewah State, Central India. *See* Satnā.
Sūtras, the, last phase of Vedic literature (500–200 B.C.), ii. 209, 232–233.
Sutta, Bhīl chief, driven from Sunth by Rājputs (*c.* 1255), xxiii. 147.
Sutta-pitaka, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pāli canon, ii. 259.
Sutupha, Ahom king, murdered by Chutiyās (1376), vi. 26.
Suvāli, or Swally, historic seaport of Surat, Bombay, xxiii. 182.
Suvanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
Suvarnadrug, island fortress in Bombay. *See* Harnai.
Suvarnāvati, river in Mysore. *See* Honnūhole.
Suvarneshwar, temple of, at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12.
Svāmi Rājā, Chalukya chief, rising in the Konkan led by, crushed by Mangalesa (*c.* 600), ii. 327.
Svarga Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Svarōchisha-Manucharitra, the, Telugu poem by Allasāni Peddana (sixteenth century), ii. 437.
Svetāmbaras, or Swetāmbaras, Jain sect, i. 414, 417; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
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Svoboda, Dr. W., report and illustrated articles on Nicobars (1886), xix. 65.
Swābi, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 183.
Swadeshi Cotton Mill, at Kurla, Thāna, xvi. 30.
Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Company, at Nāgpur, xviii. 313, 319.
Swallows (Hirundinidae), including martins, i. 245.
Swally, former seaport of Surat, Bombay. *See* Suvāli.
Swāmi Chashtana, of the Kshatrapa dynasty, name of Jasdan probably derived from, xiv. 66.
Swāmi Kārtik, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Swāmi Nārāyan, or Sahajānand, religious reformer (early nineteenth century), born at Chhapiā, Gonda, x. 196; died at Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (1830), xii. 120; temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Muli, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 21.
Swāmis, sect of the Dādūpanthis. *See* Sādhus.
Swamp deer. *See* Deer, Swamp.
Swans (*Cygnus*), only two species in India, and those rare stragglers, i. 265.
Swartz (1750–98), founder of Tinnevelly Mission, i. 442–443; member of Danish Mission at Tranquebar, xvi. 264; buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367; in Tanjore, xxiii. 231, 243; visit to Pālamcottah (1780), xxiii. 368; left Tranquebar Mission (1762), xxiii. 435; work at Trichinopoly (1762–78), xxiv. 32; house at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47.
Swāt, semi-independent tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 183–187; language, i. 354, 368, xxiii. 187.
Swāt, Akhund of, shrine at Saidu, xxiii. 187.
Swāt, river of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 187.
Swāt River Canal, perennial irrigation work in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, iii. 331, 333, xxiii. 187–189; weir unnecessary, iii. 326.
Swātis, Pathān tribe, in Black Mountain, viii. 251; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kāgān, xiv. 273; expeditions against (1897), xix. 158, 210.
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Swetganga tank, at Purī, Orissa, xx. 408.
Swifts (*Cypselī*), including the genus *Collocalia* producing edible nests, i. 249.
Swinton, Lieutenant, killed by Lushais (1890), xvi. 215.
Sword-dance of the Indrakotīs, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.
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Syām Singh, present Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1891), xiv. 4.

Syām Sundār, Rājā of Jessore (1745), xiv. 93.

Syām Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251.

Syāma Charan Law Eye Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.

Syāmbāzār, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, centre of trade in *tasar* silk, xxiii. 189.

Syāmnagar, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with Sanskrit college, xxiii. 189.

Sydapet, subdivision and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Saidapet.

Syenite, found in Coorg, xi. 5; Gayā, xii. 203; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 236; Mandlā, xvii. 159; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 256.

Sykes, Captain, Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, taken by (1818), xiii. 56.

Sylhet, District in Assam, xxiii. 189–201; physical aspects, 189–191; history, 191–192; population, 192–194; agriculture, 194–195; forests, 195; trade and communications, 195–197; famine, 197–198; administration, 198–200; education, 200; medical, 200–201; meteorology, i. 142; language, i. 377; tea cultivation, iii. 59.

Sylhet, North, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 201.

Sylhet, South, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 201–202.

Sylhet, town in Sylhet District, Assam, with a college and four printing presses, xxiii. 202–203.

Symes, Captain, mission to Burma (1795), v. 271, ix. 123, xxi. 215; description of Rangoon, xxi. 215.

Symons, General Penn, operations in Burma, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230; Sagaing (1888), xxi. 354.

Synteng, language spoken in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 257.

Syntengs, Indo-Chinese tribe, in Jowai, Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204, 257, 261; raids on the plains (end of eighteenth century), xv. 255–256; risings in Jaintiā Hills (1860 and 1863), xv. 256.

Syriam, early European factory in Burma, xiii. 28.

Syrian Church, establishment in India, i. 441–442; Cochin, x. 345–346; Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Syro-Roman Church, in Changanācheri, Travancore, x. 170.

Szi Lepai, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

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Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglön, Burma, xvii. 179.

Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xxi. 214.

Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hian as (fifth century), xi. 207.

Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.

Tabayin, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tabinshweti, king of Toungoo, conquered Pegu, Prome, and Martaban, xxiii. 423; siege and capture of Pegu (1534), xx. 86.

Tabir, Shaikh. *See* Uderolal, Shaikh.

Table Island, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36–37.

Table-cloths, manufactured at Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31.

Tablets, inscribed with votive offerings, ii. 37–38; at Gangu, ii. 25.

Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.

Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28.

Tada-u, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tadiandamol, mountain in Coorg, xix. 309, xxiii. 203.

Tādpatri, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203–204.

Tādpatri, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.

Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80–81, 82.

Tagās, agricultural caste in Northern India, Bijnor, viii. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Karnāl, xv. 51; Meerut, xvii. 254, 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.

Tagaung, township in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 204–205.

Tagaung, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109.
Tagi Rājā, chief of Kapās-chor tribe, disturbances in Akā Hills, Assam (1829–41), v. 177.
Tahan Pāl, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (*c.* 1058), xv. 26.
Tāhar Khān Nāhar, tomb at Sītpur, Muzaffargarh, xxiii. 62.
Tahmāsp, Safawi king, aid obtained from, by Humāyūn to recover Kandahār (1544–5), ii. 397.
Taht Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, x. 115.
Tai, group of languages including Siamese and Shan, i. 394.
Tai Loi, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.
Tai race, represented in Assam by the Ahoms, vi. 44; invasion of Indo-China by, xxii. 233–234; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237.
Taikkala, ancient capital in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.
Taikkyi, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.
Taiktaw, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.
Taila II (973–4—996–7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333–335, viii. 281–282, xviii. 171.
Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150–6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.
Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.
Taimanis, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.
Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. *See* Timūr.
Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
Taingapatam, port in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 205.
Tair Shāh, chief of Nagar, Gilgit (middle of nineteenth century), xii. 239.
Tai-rong, language of the Tai group, i. 394.
Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54; Kaira, xiv. 279.
Tāj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongartāl, Seoni (*c.* 1700), xxii. 167.
Tāj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86–88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādurgarh given to (1754), vi. 194.
Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawān, Baluchistān (*c.* 1860), xiv. 110.
Tajīks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Istālif, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
Tājpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Tagā *zamīndār*, xxiii. 206.
Tājpuri, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206.
Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206–15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xxiii. 390.
Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.
Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14.
Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843–73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.
Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yūsufzai, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 425; inscription, ii. 5, 56.
Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 99, 129, 206.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 99.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgīr Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204.
Tāki, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xxiii. 206.
Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
Takkarus. *See* Mālumis.
Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
Tāl State, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.
Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206–207.
Tal, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv.

257; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400.
Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
Talagang, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
Tālāgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
Tālagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
Talaing, language of the Mon family, spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.
Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121–122, xxiii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294–295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (*c.* 1250), xvii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpayā, xx. 220; Pyus of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
Talaing Karens, name of the Pwo tribe, Burma, xv. 37.
Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii. 207–208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104–105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpayā, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.
Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii. 208–209.
Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209–211.
Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.
Tālbahat, town with ruined fort in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 211–212.
Talc, found in Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Deodrug, Hyderābād, xi. 243; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mysore, xviii. 257; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.
Talc painting, in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35.
Tālcher, Tributary State in Orissa, xxiii. 212.
Tālcher coal-field, iii. 133–134, xix. 260.
Tālcher (geological) series, in Gondwāna system, i. 80–81, 82, iii. 133–134.
Talegaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiii. 212–213.
Talegaon-Dābhāde, town in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the hereditary Marāthā Senāpati, xxiii. 213.
Talegaon-Dhamdhere, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhere, xxiii. 213.
Tāleh Khān, grandfather of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxiii. 409.
Tālgrām, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.
Tālgund, pillar record, ii. 43, 51.
Tāli Sāhib, temple at Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271.
Tālikotā, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, with temples and mosque, battle (1565), fought at a distance of thirty miles, xxiii. 214.
Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.
Taliparamba, town in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 214.
Tallies, reckoning by, in the Nicobars, xix. 81.
Taloda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 214.
Taloda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with timber market and manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214–215.
Tāloi, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Talpat Nagarī, mound near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Tālpur, Baloch dynasty of Mīrs in Sind (1783–1843), xxii. 399–401, 407; in Hyderābād, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shāh Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; in Tando

Alāhyār, xxiii. 222; Tatta, xxiii. 254–255; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308.
Talsāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215.
Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (*c.* 1340), xxii. 396.
Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.
Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
Tamarinds (*Tamarindus indica*), grown in India generally, iii. 75; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Amarapura, Burma, v. 271; Anantapur, v. 338; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Belgaum, vii. 145, 157; Berār, vii. 364; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Chānda, x. 149; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 35; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Etah, xii. 29; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 420; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; the Nicobars, xix. 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāran, xxii. 85; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Sind, xxii. 393, 413; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402; Yellavaram, Godāvari, xxiv. 421.
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Tāmbavati Nagari, ancient name of Chātsu, x. 182.
Tambolis, betel and tobacco dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Tāmbraparni, river in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xix. 406, xxiii. 215–216.
Tame pagoda, Poila State, Burma, xxii. 254.
Tamil, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 380, 398; spoken in North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 425; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Burma, ix. 139; Chingleput, x. 257; Coorg, xi. 23; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris, xii. 346; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madras City, xvi. 372; Madura, xvi. 392; Mysore, xviii. 193; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Pegu, Burma, xx. 88; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Tamil literature, ii. 19, 425–426, 434–436.
Tamils, density of population in country of, i. 453; in South Arcot, v. 426; Bellary, vii. 163; Chingleput, x. 257; Madras Presidency, xvi. 372; Malabar, xvii. 59; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Tamkūhī, estate in United Provinces and Bengal, xxiii. 216.
Tamlu, language of the Nāgā group, i. 393.
Tamlūk, subdivision in Midnapore District, Bengal, xxiii. 216.
Tamlūk, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, the ancient Tāmralipta, sea-

port of Bengal, with temple of Kālī, xxiii. 217–218.
Tamme Gauda, of Sugatūr, title of Chikka Rāya granted to, with part of Kolār (fifteenth century), xv. 371, 378, xviii. 176.
Tamradhwaj, Kāchāri king (*c.* 1700), vi. 30.
Tāmralipta, Sanskrit name of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.
Tāmralipta, ancient kingdom of Bengal, vii. 210, xxiii. 218.
Tāmrānga, lake in Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269.
Tāmrapurni, river in Madras. *See* Tāmbraparni.
Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218.
Tān Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439.
Tāna, Shāh. *See* Abul Hasan.
Tānājī Mālusre, officer of Sivājī, Sinhgarh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12–13.
Tanakpur, trading centre in Almorā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 218–219.
Tanāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 219–220.
Tanāwalis, tribe, in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Tanāwal ruled by, xxiii. 219.
Tāndā, *tahsīl* in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 220.
Tāndā, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, centre of weaving industry, xxiii. 220–221; muslins, iii. 202.
Tāndā, ancient capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 76–77, xxiii. 221.
Tāndā, town in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, inhabited by Banjārās, xxiii. 221.
Tānda-Urmar, twin towns in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 221–222.
Tando, subdivision of Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222.
Tando Adam, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, centre of cotton trade, xxiii. 222.
Tando Alāhyār, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222.
Tando Alāhyār, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222–223.
Tando Bāgo, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tando Masti Khān, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tando Muhammad Khān, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tāndūr, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 223.
Tangachi, peak in the Anaimalais, Madras, v. 332.
Tangail, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 223–224.
Tangail, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, with a college, xxiii. 224.
Tangasseri, British village within Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 224.
Tangi, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 224–225.
Tangkar La, pass in Sikkim, xxii. 365.
Tanglū, peak in Himālayas, xxiii. 225.
Tangyiswedaw pagoda, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 322.
Taninthayi, Burmese name of Tenasserim, xxiii. 279.
Tanjāvūr, vernacular name of Tanjore, xxiii. 242.
Tanjore, District in Madras, xxiii. 225–241; physical aspects, 225–227; history, 227–229; population, 229–232; agriculture, 232–235; trade and communications, 235–237; famine, 237; administration, 237–240; education, 240–241; medical, 241; density of population, i. 453–454; minerals, iii. 162; arts and manufactures, iii. 202, 210, 240.
Tanjore, *tāluk* and subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 241–242.
Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras, former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242–244; temple, ii. 173.
Tānk, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 244–245.
Tānk, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, former residence of a semi-independent Nawāb, xxiii. 245.
Tanks or storage works, artificial lakes and reservoirs, mostly for irrigation, but some sacred, in India generally, iii. 322–325; size, 322; antiquity, 322, 324; area irrigated, 322–323, 325, 345; method of construction, 323–324; storage works maintained or controlled by the state, 324–325; irrigation by, iii. 18–19; in Hyderābād, iii. 347.
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vi. 181; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 181; Bāgepalli, Mysore, vi. 182; Bahraich, vi. 213; Bālāghāt, vi. 225, 233; Bānsī, Rājputāna, vi. 406; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Baroda, vii. 28, 50, 82; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Barūr, iii. 332, 339; Barwā Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bastī, vii. 128, 132; Baswa, Rājputāna, vii. 132; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 136; Bechrājī, Baroda, vii. 140; Belgaum, vii. 151, 152; Bellary, vii. 166, 175; Benares, vii. 187; Bengal, vii. 253; Betmangala, Mysore, viii. 4; Bhāndak, Chānda, viii. 59; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhīnmāl, Rājputāna, viii. 111; Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150; Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 219; Bilāra, Rājputāna, viii. 220; Bombay Presidency, viii. 317; Bombay City, viii. 401; Botād, Kāthiāwār, ix. 7; Budaun, ix. 38; Buddh Gayā, Gayā, ix. 44; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84, 88; Burma, iii. 322; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Carnatic, Southern, viii. 317; Central Provinces, x. 39, 40; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 116; Chakki-no-Aro, Pānch Mahāls, x. 123; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 136; Chānda, x. 150, 155, 161; Chandaulī, Benares, x. 162; Chanderī, Central India, x. 163; Chāndpur, Jhānsi, x. 168; Channagiri, Mysore, x. 173; Chātsu, Rājputāna, x. 182; Cherial, Hyderābād, x. 193; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chingleput, iii. 322, x. 260, 269–270; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294, 296–297; Chīt Firozpur, Balliā, x. 298; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 298–299; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333; Coimbatore, x. 363; Comilla, Tippera, x. 376; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Cuddapah, xi. 65–66; Cumbum, Kurnool, xi. 74; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 75; Dādri, Punjab, xi. 121; Damoh, xi. 140; Dankaur, Bulandshahr, xi. 148; Darrang, Assam, xi. 184; Dātāganj, Budaun, xi. 195; Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209; Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Deoriā, Gorakhpur, xi. 248; Devīkot, Dinājpur, xi. 276; Dharmapuri, Salem, xi. 299; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dhārwār, xi. 303; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 346; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Domariāganj, Basti, xi. 367; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Dūdhai, Jhānsi, xi. 374; Durduria, Dacca, xi. 386; Ekrūk, Sholāpur, iii. 331, xxii. 306; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Etah, xii. 33; Farīdpur, Bareilly, xii. 62; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Ganjām, xii. 150; Gaur, Mālda, xii. 190; Ghāzīpur, xii. 230, 231; Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247; Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247; Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280; Godāvari, xii. 290; Gohad, Central India, xii. 304; Gondā, xii. 319; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 382; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 426, 443; Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hamīrpur, xiii. 13; Hanamkonda, Hyderābād, xiii. 23; Handiā, Allahābād, xiii. 23; Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hindoli, Rājputāna, xiii. 136; Hongal, Belgaum, xiii. 161; fed by Honnu-hole river, Mysore, xiii. 162; in Hosdurga, Mysore, xiii. 179; Hoskote, Mysore, xiii. 203; Hyderābād, xiii. 256–257, 311, 322; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391, 400; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 33; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Jaswant Sāgar, on the Lūni river, Rājputāna, xvi. 212; Jessore, xiv. 93; Jorhāt, Assam, xiv. 202; Kalait, Punjab, xiv. 296; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323; Kāranja, Kolāba, xv. 23; Karungali, Chingleput, xv. 62; Kāshīpur, Nainī Tāl, xv. 71; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Kāveripāk, North Arcot, xv. 192; Khalīlābād, Bastī, xv. 220; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Khāspur, Assam, xv. 265; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Lake Fife (Kharakvāsla), Poona, xvi. 118; Lake Whiting, Bhor, Bombay, xvi. 118; Lucknow, xvi. 191, 195; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230; Madura, xvi. 406; Madurāntakam, Chingleput, xvi. 408; Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 409–410; Mahobā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 23; Mālpura, Rājputāna, xvii. 95; Manchar, Sind, xvii. 122; Mandārgiri, Bhāgalpur, xvii. 149; Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171; Mangalagiri, Guntūr, xvii. 175; Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 235; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276; Mhasvād, Bombay, iii. 331; Muktsar, Ferozepore, xviii. 19; Multai, Betūl, xviii. 21; Mysore, iii. 346-347, xviii. 164; Naenwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 284; Nāgpur, xviii. 319; Nāmakhal, Salem, xviii. 348; Nandidroog, Mysore, xviii. 359; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421; Pail, Punjab, xix. 316; Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24; Pātan,

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Tankuls, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Tanna, District in Bombay. *See* Thāna.

Tanner, General, punitive expedition into Loralai, Baluchistān (1884), xvi. 174.

Tanneries, in India generally, iii. 189–190; Akyab, Burma, v. 197, 202; North Arcot, v. 414; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Baluchistān, vi. 309; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bellary, vii. 168; Bombay City, viii. 414; Calcutta, ix. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 311, 318–319; Chingleput, x. 261–262; Coimbatore, x. 366, 372; Cuddapah, xi. 67; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Godhra, Pānch Mahāls, xii. 301; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 355; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Kistna, xv. 328; Kosigi, Bellary, xv. 409; Kurnool, xvi. 40, 46; Madras City, xvi. 375; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 173; Masulipatam, Kistna, xvii. 217; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 248; Meerut, xvii. 259; Mettupālaiyam, Coimbatore, xvii. 311; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 342, 345; Nellore, xix. 17; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183–184; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41, 45; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276; Russellkonda, Ganjām, xxi. 342; Salem, xxi. 404; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 434; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 36; Trichūr, Madras, xxiv. 48; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362.

Tānrā, town in Mālda District, Bengal. *See* Tāndā.

Tans and tanning materials, trade in, iii. 254.

Tānsa, lake in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiii. 245–246.

Tantabin, Karen township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 246.

Tāntiā Jogh, minister of Indore (1818–26), xiii. 338.

Tāntiā Topī, mutineer general, defeated by Sir Hugh Rose (1857), ii. 513; passed through Multai and plundered treasury, viii. 9; headed Central India rebellion, ix. 344; caught and executed (1859), viii. 294, ix. 344; defeated at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331; Sindhia driven from Gwalior, xii. 425; defeated at Jhānsi, xiv. 139; burnt Khandwā, xv. 242; attacked by Sindhia, xvi. 151; occupied Morār, xviii. 1; raid across the Narbadā, xviii. 377; traversed Nimār, xix. 109; inroad into Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382; captured Mān Singh, xx. 8; sacked Sunel, xxiii. 146.

Tāntipāra, mosque at Gaur, ii. 191–192, vii. 222, xii. 190–191.

Tāntis, weaving caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Calcutta, ix. 268; Dacca, xi. 107; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Soālkuchi, Assam, xxiii. 68.

Tantra-vārttika, the, Sanskrit commentary on Mīmāmsā Sūtras by Kumārila, ii. 255.

Tantuā Gumpha, caves at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Tanuku, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 246.

Tanzeb. *See* Muslins.

Ta-ok pass, Burma, *Rafflesia* discovered in, i. 203.

Taonlā, plain-dwelling Khonds in Orissa States, xv. 280.

Tape, manufactured at Cawnpore, ix. 319; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296;

Sarjāpur, Mysore, xxii. 109; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Wardhā, xxiv. 371.
Tāping, river of Burma, xiii. 368, xxiii. 246.
Tapioca, cultivated in Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10.
Tapirs, found only in Tenasserim, Burma, i. 231; Amherst, v. 294; Mergui, xvii. 295; Tavoy, xxiii. 259.
Tappa, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxiii. 246.
Tāpti, river of Western India, xxiii. 246–248; alluvium, i. 99.
Tāpti Valley Railway, iii. 372, 414.
Tāpti Valley Railway Industrial Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Tapun, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 248.
Taqī, Mīr, Urdū poet at Delhi (*ob.* 1810), ii. 429, v. 91.
Tārā, Buddhist goddess, images in Pāndu Lena caves, xviii. 411.
Tārā Bai of Sātāra, Rājā Ram's widow, sent Dāmājī Gaikwār against Brāhmans (1751), vii. 34; sent expeditions to plunder Central India, ix. 340; made Panchāla head-quarters (1705), xix. 396; opposed Sāhū, xxii. 119; occupied Wai (1753), xxiv. 348.
Tāra Singh, Ghaiba, Sikh chief, Dharmkot named by (1760), xi. 300; Nakodar a stronghold of, xiv. 224, xviii. 335; Nawāshahr a stronghold of, xviii. 429; seized Rāhon (1759), xxi. 37.
Tarabganj, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 248.
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Tenāli, town in Guntūr District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 277–278.

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Tengalai, 'Southern' or Tamil branch of Srīvaishnava sect in Southern India, xviii. 203; Chingleput, x. 257–258; Conjeeveram, x. 378.

Tenkarai, former name of Srīvaikuntam *tāluk*, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 280.

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Tenkāsi, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 280.

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Teonthar, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 280–281.

Teonthar, village in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 281.

Tepa, traditional founder of dynasty in Prome, Burma, xx. 221.

Teppakulam, tank at Madura, xvi. 406; at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46–47.

Ter, town in Hyderābād. *See* Thair.

Tērahi, inscribed stones, ii. 51.

Terakanāmbi, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Terdal, trading town in Sāngli State, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiii. 281.

Teri, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 281.

Teris, red-sand deserts, Tinnevelly, Madras, xvi. 244.

Ternan, Captain, rebels driven out of Chānwarpātha (1857), xviii. 387.

Terns, twenty-two species in India, i. 263.

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Tethys, the great central ocean of geology, i. 68.

Tetīs Karor Devātān-ka-sthān, hall of heroes at Mandor, Jodhpur, xvii. 171.

Teynampet, European quarters of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Tezpore-Balipara Railway, iii. 417.

Tezpur, head-quarters of Darrang District, Assam, xxiii. 282–283; lunatic asylum, vi. 106.

Tezpur, subdivision in Darrang District, Assam, xxiii. 282.

Tha Ya, dacoit leader, in Magwe, Burma (1889), xvi. 414.

Thabaung, township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 283.

Thabeikkyin, subdivision in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 283.

Thabeikkyin, township in Ruby Mines

District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 283–284.
Thabyegan, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 284.
Thackeray, St. John, monument at Dhārwār, xi. 316; killed at Kittūr (1824), xv. 337.
Thackeray, R., father of the novelist, Collector of Jessore District (1805), xiv. 94.
Thackeray, Mr., sent to quell rising in Parlākimedi (1819), xx. 3.
Thado, aboriginal tribe in Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 217; Yaw country overrun by, xix. 321.
Thādo or Jangshen, language of the Northern Chin sub-group, i. 393, 400.
Thadominpayā, king, founder of kingdom of Ava (1364), vi. 151, xxi. 365.
Thadri, festival, held in Sind, xxii. 411.
Thagī, suppression of, ii. 498; in Central India, ix. 385; Hingoli, Hyderābād, xiii. 143.
Thagī and Dakaiti department, iv. 394–395.
Thagya Min, king of the Nat or spirit kingdom, Burma, ix. 148.
Thagya pagoda, Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 342.
Thair or Ter, the ancient Tagara, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, xxiii. 284; cave temple, ii. 163.
Thākardās, mixed class, in Ahmadābād, v. 104.
Thakeswari, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Tukreswari.
Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 99–100.
Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841–52), xvi. 17.
Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Thākurbāri, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Dhākādakshin.
Thākurdwārā, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 284–285.
Thākurdwārā, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 285.
Thākurgaon, subdivision in Dināpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
Thākurgaon, village in Dināpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
Thākurs, hill tribe in Western Ghāts, Bombay, viii. 304, 305; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 221; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Thākurs, name for Rājputs, Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Nepāl, xix. 41.
Thākurs, name for Rājput chiefs, rebellions in Bīkaner, viii. 206, 207; in Sirohī, xxiii. 31.
Thal, steppe in Sind-Sāgar Doāb, Punjab, xxiii. 285–286.
Thal, subdivision in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286.
Thal, military outpost in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286–287.
Thal Kalān, eastern part of Thal steppe, xxiii. 286.
Thal-Chotiāli, former District in Baluchistān, xxiii. 287.
Thalghāt, pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, carrying the north-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, i. 39, xii. 218, xxiii. 287.
Thalī, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Thālner, village in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with historic fort, stormed by British (1818), and tombs of Fārūki kings, xxiii. 287.
Thalunmintayāgyi, king of Ava, Burma, built Yazamanisula pagoda (1636), xxi. 355.
Thamaing, Pakokku District, Upper Burma, shrine in, xix. 322.
Thamaingkan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamönghkam.
Thamakan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamönghkam.
Thāmala, traditional founder of Pegu, Burma, xx. 86.
Thāmī, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
Thamihla. *See* Diamond Island.
Thamin, Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. *See* Deer, Brow-antlered.
Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.
Thān, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287–288.
Thāna Agency, Political Charge in Bombay. *See* Jawhār.
Thāna, District in Bombay, xxiii. 289–303; physical aspects, 289–292; history, 292–293; population, 293–295; agriculture, 295–297; fisheries, 297; forests, 297–298; trade and communications, 298–299; famine, 299; administration, 299–302; education, 302; medical, 302–303; manufactures, iii. 200, 211.
Thāna, town in Thāna District, Bombay, with fort stormed by the British (1774), xxiii. 303–304.
Thāna, peak in Salsette Island, Thāna, xxi. 411.
Thāna Bhāwan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, centre of disaffection during the Mutiny (1857), xxiii. 304.
Thanat, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (*thanatpet*), culti-

vated in Southern Shan States, Burma, Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsamönghkam, xiii. 217; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Möngpawn, xvii. 408; Namhkok, xviii. 348.
Thandaung, Southern Shan States, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 254.
Thandaung, hill station in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 304.
Thandiāni, hill sanitarium in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 304.
Thandwe, District in Lower Burma. *See* Sandoway.
Thānesar, *tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xxiii. 304.
Thānesar, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, early Hindu capital, xxiii. 305; sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), ii. 352.
Thān-Lakhtar, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Lakhtar.
Thanlwin, river of Burma. *See* Salween.
Thar, the, or Indian desert, physical aspects, i. 33–34, 101.
Thar, subdivision of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 306.
Thar and Pārkar, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 306–315; physical aspects, 306–307; history, 307–309; population, 309–311; agriculture, 311–313; trade and communications, 313–314; administration, 314–315; education, 315; medical, 315.
Tharād, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Thareli, dialect of Sindhī spoken in the Thar or desert, i. 372.
Thari, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
Tharoch, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxiii. 316; Dhādi formerly dependency of, xi. 281.
Tharrawaddy, king of Burma (1837–46), ix. 125; moved capital to Amarapura (1837), v. 271, vi. 152; dethroned Bagyidaw (1837), xxiii. 318.
Tharrawaddy, District in Pegu Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 316–327; physical aspects, 316–317; history, 317–318; population, 318–319; agriculture, 319–322; forests, 322; trade and communications, 322–324; administration, 324–326; education, 326–327; medical, 327.
Tharrawaddy, subdivision and township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 327.
Tharrawaddy, head-quarters of Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, suburb of Thonze, xxiii. 327–328.
Thārus, aboriginal tribe in the *tarai* bordering Nepāl, Bahraich, vi. 208; Champāran, x. 140; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 50; Oudh, xix. 279.
Thāsra, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xxiii. 328.
That, language of the Southern Chin sub-group, i. 393.
Thatbyinnyu temple, at Pagan, Upper Burma, xix. 313.
Thatcher, Major, Pāndavgarh, Sātāra, surrendered to (1818), xix. 389.
Thatching-grass, product of Assam, vi. 69; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117.
Thatch-making, in Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37.
Thathameda, tax in Upper Burma, in the nature of an income tax on households, for which land revenue is gradually being substituted, iv. 270, ix. 204–208.
Thatherās, early tribe, expelled by Raikwārs from Bilgrām, viii. 235; formerly in Gopāmau, xii. 330; Harboī, xiii. 44.
Thato, *tāluka* and town in Sind. *See* Tatta.
Thaton, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsahtung.
Thaton, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 328–340; physical aspects, 328–330; history, 330–332; population, 332–333; agriculture, 333–335; forests, 335; trade and communications, 336–337; administration, 337–339; education, 339; medical, 340.
Thaton, subdivision and township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 340.
Thaton, town in Thaton District, Lower Burma, former capital and port, xxiii. 340–342.
Thaton-Duyinzaik Railway, iii. 417.
Thaungdut, Shan State in Upper Chindwin District, Burma. *See* Hsawnghsup.
Thawungyi, first king of Toungoo (*c.* 1299–1317), xxiii. 423.
Thayetchaung, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 342.
Thayetmyo, District in Minbu Division, Burma, xxiii. 343–354; physical aspects, 343–344; history, 344–345; population, 345–346; agriculture, 346–348; forests, 349; minerals, 349; trade and communications, 349–351; famine, 351; administration, 351–353; education, 353; medical, 353–354.
Thayetmyo, subdivision and township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxiii. 354.
Thayetmyo, town and cantonment in Thayetmyo District, Burma, with silverwork, xxiii. 354–355.
Thazi, subdivision and township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 355.
Theft, prevalent in Ahmadnagar, v. 120; Central India, ix. 384; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 83; Cuttack, xi. 94; Dehra Dūn,

xi. 218; Delhi, xi. 231; Ganjām, xii. 155; Godāvari, xii. 294; Gorakhpur, xii. 339; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 252; Kaira, xiv. 284; Kashmīr, xv. 137; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Kherī, xv. 274; Kolāba, xv. 366; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 385; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Kurram Agency, xvi. 52; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 66; Madura, xvi. 401; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 26; Meerut, xvii. 261; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 305; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 343; Nāsik, xviii. 408; Nellore, xix. 19; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 350; Partābgarh, xx. 20; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Poona, xx. 178; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 237; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 7; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 298; Sāran, xxii. 91; Sātāra, xxii. 126; Saugor, xxii. 145; Sholāpur, xxii. 303; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 319; Sind, Bombay, xxii. 430; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 9; Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 124; Sylhet, xxiii. 198; Thāna, xxiii. 300; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 334.

Thegon, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 355.

Theinni, Northern Shan State, Burma. *See* Hsenwi.

Theodosius, gold coins of, discovered at Jalālābād, xiv. 12.

Theodotus, governor of Bactra under Seleucidae, declared independence, v. 67.

Theog, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xxiii. 356.

Theological training school, Lahore, xvi. 114.

Thets, tribe in Akyab, v. 194.

Thevenot, M., Ankai mentioned by (1665), v. 385; quoted on Goa (1666), xii. 255.

Thībaw, king of Burma (1878), ix. 127, xvii. 139–140, xxi. 354; surrender of, ii. 521; disorder of Hsenwi under, xiii. 218; Kyaukse farmed out by (1884), xvi. 80; detained at Ratnāgiri, Bombay, as state prisoner, xxi. 248.

Thībaw, Northern Shan State, Burma. *See* Hsīpaw.

Thigwin, township in Myaungmya District, Burma. *See* Einme.

Thihadaw pagoda, Kabwet, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 313.

Thinbawgyin, quarter of Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.

Thinga Yaza, king of Pagan, xviii. 122.

Thinga Yaza, dacoit leader in Myingyan, Burma (1886), xviii. 123.

Thiridhammathawka Min of Pʻatayipotpyi, built Myazedi pagoda, Kathā, Burma, xv. 155; built pagoda in Kyaukse, xvi. 72.

Thitchabo, bark, found in Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352.

Thom, Major, laid out station of Deoli, Rājputāna, xi. 247.

Thomas, E. B., began experimental garden at Barliyār, Nīlgiris, vii. 22; established Coimbatore College (1852), x. 373.

Thomas, George, adventurer, established independent kingdom in Hissār (1797–1802), xiii. 146–147, 156; Beri formed part of estate, viii. 4; area north of Delhi came under power of, xxiv. 157; Georgegarh built by, xii. 210; battle of Gokulgarh (1788), xxii. 106; part of Gurgaon held by (1793), xii. 404; Hānsi head-quarters of (1798), xiii. 25; Hariāna overrun by (1797–8), xiii. 54, xxi. 312; in Hissār, xiii. 146–147, 156; Jhajjar assigned to (1794), xiv. 108; Karnāl made over to, by Marāthās (1787), xv. 59; Sikh raids into Muzaffarnagar opposed by, xviii. 86; Nārnaul taken by (1795), xviii. 381; aid to Marāthās in Sahāranpur, xxi. 370; Shāmlī stormed by, xxii. 228; Sirsa fell to (1795–9), viii. 92; Tijāra assigned to, xxiii. 358.

Thomas, Oldfield, devised method of measuring relative projection of root of nose above level of eye-sockets, i. 291.

Thomas, Captain, leader against banditti in Rangpur (1773), xxi. 225.

Thomason, J., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1843–53), xxiv. 219; road-making, iii. 406.

Local notices: Visited Ajmer (1846–7), v. 166; settlements in Azamgarh, vi. 160–161; representation with regard to Upper Ganges Canal (1844), xii. 138.

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Sahāranpur, iv. 321–322, xxi. 325.

Thomason Hospital, at Agra, v. 88, xxiv. 254–255.

Thompson, Sir Rivers, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1882–7), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Burma (1875), ix. 192.

Thompsonganj market, at Sītāpur, xxiii. 62.

Thomson, Dr., *Flora Indica*, i. 165–166; explored course of Indus, xiii. 358.

Thongwa, former name of District in Lower Burma. *See* Ma-ubin.

Thongwa, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 356.

Thonze, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 356.

Thorāt family of *deshmukhs*, in Vālva, Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 298.

Thoresby, Captain, refounded Sirsa (1838), xxiii. 45.

Thornton, Mr., revision of assessment in Jhang, xiv. 132.
Thornton, Mr., quoted on Khudābād, Sind, xv. 284.
'Thousand-pillared' temple, at Hanamkonda, Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiii. 23.
Thrushes (Crateropodidae and Turdidae), i. 240–242, 244.
Thudanu, Karen Sawbwa, said to have founded Hmaingmaw, Burma, xvi. 72.
Thugaungs, class of landed proprietors in Burma, Minbu, i. 330; Salin, xvii. 349.
Thuillier, Colonel H. L., Surveyor-General (1861), iv. 485; revenue surveys, iv. 501.
Thuillier, Mount, in Great Nicobar, xix. 60.
Thukumi, language of the Central Nāgā sub-group, i. 393.
Thul, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xxiii. 356.
Thurston, Mr., Superintendent of Madras Museum, xvi. 373.
Tiāgar, village in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tyāga Durgam.
Tiar, canal in Champāran District, Bengal, also known as the Madhuban Canal, vii. 252–253, xxiii. 357.
Tibet, zoology, i. 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 235, 256; mission (1904), ii. 527; trade with, iii. 300, 313; British relations with, iv. 118–120; explorations in, iv. 499–500.
Tibetan or Bhotiā, language of the Tibeto-Burman branch, i. 386, 390, 399–400; spoken in Baltistān, vi. 263.
Tibetans, settled in Bhutān, viii. 156; wars in Sikkim, and expulsion of, vii. 220, 289, xxii. 368.
Tibeto-Burman invasion of India, i. 385.
Tibeto-Burman languages, branch of the Tibeto-Chinese family, i. 386–388, 390–394, 399–401; spoken in Bengal, vii. 232; Punjab, xx. 286.
Tibeto-Burmans, connexion of tribes of Chin Hills with, x. 274.
Tibeto-Chinese family of languages, i. 390–394, 401.
Tibeto-Chinese invasion of India, i. 385.
Tiddim, subdivision in Chin Hills, Burma, xxiii. 357.
Tieffenthaler, mention of Mirzāpur by, xvii. 376; visited Shāhābād (1770), xxii. 197.
Tigalas, market-gardeners, in Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363.
Tiger-cats, found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Coorg, xi. 7; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233.
Tigers, in India generally, i. 218; found in Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 33; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v. 112; Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Almora, v. 245; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Amraotī, Berār, v. 307; Anaimalais, Madras, v. 333; Angul, Orissa, v. 375; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 393; Arāvalli Hills, Rājputāna, v. 402; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 125; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 142; Backergunge, vi. 166; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bālāghāt, vi. 224; Balasore, vi. 237; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Basim, Berār, vii. 96; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 204; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 46; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 74; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 193; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 2; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 117; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 250; Central India, ix. 331–332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Chindwin, Burma, x. 229; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Chittagong, x. 307; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Dacca, xi. 104; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Darrang, Assam, xi. 182; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 140; Ganjām, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172; Gayā, xii. 196; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 270; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gurgaon, xii. 402; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 421; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27–28; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 87; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 103; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178; Hoshangābād, xiii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; Indore, Central India, xiii. 335; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 384; Jālaun,

xiv. 18; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Jañjīra, Bombay, xiv. 58; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Javādi Hills, Madras, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 411; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 119; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244–245; Madura, xvi. 388; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 127; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 185; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 225; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Mirzāpur, xvii. 368; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Mysore, xviii. 166; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Noākhāli, xix. 129; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, Cuddapah, xix. 367; Pannā, Central India, xix. 399; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Poona, xx. 166; Punjab, xx. 255; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 183; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 327; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salem, xxi. 397; Salween, Burma, xxi. 416; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 43; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 251; Shikārpur, Mysore, xxii. 277; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Siwālik Hills, Northern India, xxiii. 66; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 190; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 408; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 358; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.

Tigiriā, Tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xxiii. 357.

Tigyaing, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 357.

Tīj, festival, held in Rājputāna, xxi. 118.

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Tobacco trade centres, at Baura, Jalpaigurī, vii. 135; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282.

Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxiii. 405–406.

Tochi, river in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 406.

Tod, Colonel James, author of *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, visit to Abu (1822), v. 4; quoted on palace at Būndi, ix. 87–88; opinion regarding Jai Stambh monument, x. 299; description of Jaipur city, xiii. 400; quoted on Kotah, xv. 413; obtained possession of Kūmbhalgarh (1818), xvi. 22; administration of Mewār-Merwāra, xvii. 310; description of Rānā Sangram's army, xxiv. 89.

Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nīlgiris, i. 379, 381, xvi. 261.
Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.
Toda Todi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 406.
Todar Mal, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Bengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwān, ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, xi. 113; survey of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderābād, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmīr, xv. 93; born at Lāharpur, Sītāpur, xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii. 194.
Todas, primitive tribe in the Nīlgiris, xii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i. 483.
Toddy, or *tāri*, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257.
Toddy-cats, or palm civets (*Paradoxurus*), i. 219–220.
Toddy-palms. *See* Palmyra Palms.
Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.
Tohāna, sub-*tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.
Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 407.
Tolbay *riks*, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 91.
Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar, ii. 434.
Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.
Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 279, 288, xxiii. 407.
Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.
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Tomāk, peak in Orissa, xix. 253.
Tomar dynasty of Kanauj, South-East Punjab under (eighteenth century), xx. 262.
Tomars, Rājput clan in Hissār and about Delhi (736–1153), ii. 310, 312, xiii. 148–149; coins, ii. 142.
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Tombs, mausoleums, and cenotaphs, terra-cotta sarcophagi found in Chingleput, Nellore, and Arcot, ii. 96; megalithic, found in Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Hyderābād, ii. 96.
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Tuni, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.
Tunjattu Eruttachchhan, Malayālam author (seventeenth century), ii. 436.
Tunno, traditional founder of Bijnot, Punjab, viii. 202.
Tūr, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
Tur, pulse. *See Arhar.*
Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.
Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a *zamīndār*, xxiv. 62–64.
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Turbhen, port in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Trombay.

Tūīī, dialect of the Kherwārī language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.

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Turquoise manufactures, iii. 243.

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Uch, ancient and historic town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiv. 82.
Uchad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 82.
Uchchangiamma, temple at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.
Uchhunak Nagar, ancient city in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 409.
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Udai Singh, present Rājā of Jhabua (1894), xiv. 105.
Udaibhān, Rao of Sirohi (1808–47), xxiii. 31.
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Udājī Chauhān, ravaged Vālva, Sātāra (early eighteenth century), xxiv. 298.
Udājī Ponwār, Marāthā chief, established himself at Dhār (1723), xi. 289; defeated Girdhar Bahādur and Dāya Bahādur (1729–30), xi. 289.
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Udamalpet, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiv. 106–107.
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Udanāgri, traditional name of Gujrāt, xii. 373.
Udāwats, sept of Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Udaya, Sisunāga king, traditional founder of Pātaliputra, Patna, xx. 66.
Udaya Tevan, *zamīndār* of Sivaganga, Madura (1803), xxiii. 64.
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Udayagiri, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 107–108.
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Udayagiri, ancient site with cave-temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 108–109; caves, ii. 112.
Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist remains in Cuttack District, Bengal, xxiv. 109.
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Udayamati, queen of Rājā Bhīma, Rānī Vāv well at Pātan, in Baroda, built by, xx. 24.
Udayamperūr or Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras, scene of synod of Diamper (1599), xxiv. 110; synod of, i. 441, x. 343.
Udayanāchārya, author of the *Kusumānjali* (1200), ii. 256.
Udayanadeva, rule over Kashmīr (twelfth century), xv. 92.
Udayanagar, original name of Jais, Rāe Barelī, xiii. 402.
Udayapur, village with temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 110.
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Udejas, tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.
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Uderolal, Shaikh, shrine at Uderolal, Sind, xxii. 411.
Udgīr, *tāluk* in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 110–111.
Udgīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, scene of battle between Nizām and Marāthās, xxiv. 111; battle (1760), vii. 370.
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Udumbarās, early inhabitants of Pathānkot, Punjab, xx. 28.
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Ugar Sen, Rājā of Suket, Punjab (1846–75), xxiii. 118.
Ugarsen Ponwār, king of the Ponwārs (831), ii. 311.
Ughi, head-quarters of the Hazāra border military police, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Oghi.
Ugra, son of a Kshattriya by a Sūdra woman, i. 332.
Ugra Sen Singh, Bettiah Rāj originally acquired by (middle of seventeenth century), viii. 5.
Ugrasen, founder of Khilchipur State (1544), xv. 278.
Ujhānī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xxiv. 111–112.
Ujjain *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112.
Ujjain, ancient and historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112–115; calico-printing, iii. 186; brass and copper work, iii. 241.
Ujjayanta, ancient name for Girnār hill, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Ujjini, village with Lingāyat shrine in Bellary District, Madras, xxiv. 115.
U-K'ong, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Gandhāra (757-64), xii. 127.
Ul, channel of the Sārdā river, United Provinces, xxii. 103.
Ula, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Bīrnagar.
Ulama, Muhammadan priests, in Gujrānwāla, xii. 357.
Ulan Robat, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 44–45.
Ulladans, hill tribe in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
Ullāl, village in South Kanara District, Madras, former capital of Jain queen, xxiv. 115–116.
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Ulubāria, town in Howrah District, Bengal, xxiv. 116.
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Ulvi, village with Lingāyat shrine in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 116.
Ulvi-Basappa, temple at Dhārwār, xi. 316.
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Umā Rāmeshwar, fair held in honour of, at Jamkhandi, Bombay, xiv. 47.

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Umar Hayāt, Malik, present chief of Kālra, Punjab (1879), xiv. 319.
Umar Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, Khaljī king of Delhi (1316), ii. 368.
Umari, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 116.
Umariā, town in Rewah State, Central India, with coal-mine, xxiv. 116–117; coal-field, iii. 132, 136.
Umarkot, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiv. 117.
Umarkot, head-quarters of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, birthplace of Akbar (1542), xxiv. 117–118.
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Umat-Risāla, regular force in Narsinghgarh State, Central India, xviii. 384.
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Umbeyla, pass in Buner, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Ambela.
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Umed Singh, Mahārao Rājā of Būndi (1748–70), ix. 81; defeated by Isri Singh of Jaipur (1745), xi. 101.
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Umed Singh, Mahārao of Sirohi (1862–75), xxiii. 31.
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Umiām, river of Assam, xxiv. 118–119.
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Un, old site in Indore State, Central India, with ruined Jain temples, xxiv. 121.
Una, *tahsīl* in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiv. 121.
Una, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, residence of a branch of the Bedis, xxiv. 121.
Unābdev, hot spring in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 122.
Una-Delvāda, twin towns in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 121–122.
Unādisūtra, the, list of irregular words in Sanskrit, ii. 263.
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Unchahra, *sanad* State in Central India. *See* Nāgod.
Unchānagar, 'high town,' other name of Bulandshahr town, ix. 57.
Und, village on border of North-West Frontier Province, the ancient Udakā or Waihind, xxiv. 130.
Undavalle or Undavalla, village with cave shrines in Guntūr District, Madras, viii. 19, xxiv. 130–131.

Underi, historic island in Kolāba District, Bombay, xxiv. 131.
Unī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiv. 131.
Uniāra, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 131–132.
Uniforms, military, made in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
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Urai, *tahsīl* and town in Jālaun District, United Provinces. *See* Orai.
Uraiyūr, capital of Chola, ancient kingdom in South India, x. 326.
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Uravakonda, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with trade and weaving, xxiv. 286.
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Urd or *māsh*, a pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Jobat, xiv. 178; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Rānchī, xxi. 204. *See also Māsh.*
Urdhvabāhus, Saiva sect, i. 421.
Urdū, name for the Persianized form of Hindostānī or Western Hindī, written in a modified form of the Persian character, and spoken by Muhammadans, i. 365–367; spoken in Akola, Berār, v. 183; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 427–428; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Lahore, xvi. 98; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 200; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169; Wardhā, xxiv. 368–369; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392. *See also* Hindustānī.
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Urmars of Kaniguram, tribe in Southern

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Urmston, Captain, surprised and killed by Gūjar dependants of the Akazai (1888), viii. 252.
Urs Khwāja Sāhib, festival held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.
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Usmānābād, District and town in Hyderābād State. *See* Osmānābād.
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Usri Gate, in Ajmer fort, v. 172.
Utakamand, *tāluk* and town in Nīlgiri District, Madras. *See* Ootacamund.
Utangan, river of Rājputāna and the United Provinces. *See* Bāngangā.
Utarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Uttarpāra.
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Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
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Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248–249.
Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
Uttiranmerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290–291.
Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289–290.
Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
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Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
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Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 292–293.
Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
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Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
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Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
Vaitalā *deul*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajbansi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
Vajiria, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

Vajrābai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattwa images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (*c.* 1800), xiv. 66.
Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166–167.
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Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
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Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
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Valāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
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Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
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Vālmīki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpan Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
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Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwāri traders, xxiv. 298.
Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8–11.
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Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
Vānamāmalai Jīr, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364.
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Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
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Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298–299.
Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
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Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
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Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
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Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
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Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmīr, vi. 428.
Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12–13.
Vārānasī, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
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xii. 193; captured Narnāla fort (1597–8), xviii. 380.
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